

VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China News Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XVI.—No. 567.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

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THE MAIL TABLE.

The P. and O. Company having adjusted the working of the Service with the Government, we now publish the TIME TABLE for the remaining portion of 1874, combined with the Table of the Messageries Maritimes. To Subscribers, free; to Non-Subscribers, 1s.

Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received July 10.
JAPAN—Yokohama	April 3	May 19	May 23*
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo	Mar. 30	" 11	" 19*
Hakodadi			
Nagasaki	" 30	" 14	" 16
CHINA—Peking			" 13
Tien-tsin			" 14
Chefoo			" 16
New-chwang			" 20
Hankow			" 19
Kiu-kiang			" 24
Chin-kiang	April 10	" 23	" 26
Shanghai			" 24
Ningpo			" 27
Poochow			" 28
Formosa			" 30
Amoy			" 28
Swatow			" 29
Hong Kong			" 24
Canton			" 1
Macao			" 21
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	" 18	" 23
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon			June 4
SIAM—Bangkok			" 1
BORNEO—			
Labuan			May 31
Sarawak			" 23
JAVA—Batavia	" 24	" 28	June 4
Samarang			May 29
Sourabaya			" 28
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore			June 8
Penang			
CEYLON—			
Galle	May 23	June 16	" 17
Colombo			

* By Pacific mail, via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.,

The French mail, with advices dated as above, was delivered, via Marseilles, on the 10th inst., three days early. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, with dates Yokohama, 27th; Shanghai, 31st May; Hong Kong, 6th; Singapore, 14th June, is due, via Brindisi, on Monday next, the 20th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokkara*, from Southampton, July 2.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Heinemann. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. H. Oxley. To Singapore: Dr. Robertson. To Penang: Mr. O. Com. McLeod. To Ceylon: Mr. Gould, Mr. P. Lynam.
Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, July 16.—To Hong Kong: Major-General F. Colborne, C.B., Mrs. Richardson and three children. To Ceylon: Mr. & Mrs. Sumner.
Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, July 27.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Gordon.
Per P. and O. steamer *Gedong*, from Southampton, July 30.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Campbell. To Singapore: Mrs. M. C. Evans.
Per French steamer *Tigre*, July 19 (hooked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. Chiapello. To Hong Kong: Baron von Overbeck, Mr. Mollard, Mr. Roussin, Mr.

Cagnard. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Buchheister, Mr. Neumkirche, Mr. Scherrier. To Batavia: Mr. Andre, Mr. Angot, Mr. and Mrs. Ankersmith, Mr. P. A. Schill. To Singapore: Mr. Ringer, four Missionaries. To Galle: Mr. Freudenberg, Mr. Carey, Mr. Herring. To Saigon: Mr. de Jong van Sier.
Per French steamer *Peiho*, Sept. 27 (hooked from London).—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Deane, Miss Deane. To Batavia: Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Oosteron and two children.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Our advices from the Japan Ports by the present mail are of no later date than those received by Pacific mail on the 6th inst., and published in our last issue.

NAGASAKI.

Our advices extend to the 16th May; the P. and O. mail from London March 20 arrived out on the 14th May.

The *Nagasaki Express* of the 16th of May gives the following further particulars of the Japanese expedition to Formosa. The P. and O. steamer *Delta*, which arrived here from Shanghai on the 10th, has been sold during the week to the Japanese Government, and will be employed in the Formosa expedition. The price paid for her is one hundred thousand dollars, and she changed her flag on Tuesday last, on which occasion two guns were fired. The crew, which has been quartered in the building next door to the Sailors' Club, left to day for Shanghai by the British steamer *Lap Tek*. The steamer *Shaftesbury*, which was sold last week for sixty thousand dollars, and also the *Delta*, are being laden with stores, &c., for the expedition, and will convey the remainder of the soldiers to their destination. The total number will be about two thousand soldiers and workmen. Saigo, chief in command, who proceeds with the troops, will leave to-morrow morning by the *Delta*, and the *Shaftesbury* left this afternoon, direct for Formosa, at which place, we learn, several of the vessels forming the expeditionary squadron have arrived. Okuma, Minister of Finance, left yesterday morning by the P.M. steamer *Golden Age* for Yokohama, and from thence he proceeds to Tokio. Negotiations for the purchase of the British steamer *Lap Tek* were also pending during the week, but these have been suspended.

The Japanese iron-clad ram *Azuma-kan*, returned again to this port from Kagosima. She brought hither some five hundred more Satsuma soldiers who are to join the Formosa expedition; she left this morning for Amoy. The soldiers were lauded at the Ohato, and were quartered in different parts of the town of Nagasaki, but they were re-embarked on board the steamers *Delta* and *Shaftesbury* during the week.

The steamer *Argus* left for the wreck of the Russian steamer *Nicolai*, which vessel it will be remembered ran upon a reef on the east side of Oki Island on the 6th October last. The endeavours to save her were, in consequence of her exposed position, suspended until the change of the monsoon, and the *Argus* has gone down to see whether any of the material of the wreck can be saved.

Ex-Samurai Oba Kagetatsu, of the Saga ken, has also been deprived of his rank, as he came to Nagasaki as a spy in the service of the rebels. Several Samurai of the Nagasaki ken, named Takama Taro, Watanabe Bunro and Fukahori Baigo, have been sentenced to the same degradation. The former as a rebel spy went to Fukahori to hasten the despatch of troops, and the two latter have been awarded their punishment for conniving at his action. Miyatomi Tetsuho and Matsuzono Tadatsura, Samurai of the Nagasaki ken, have been deprived of their rank, they having been found guilty of sending communications to Saga, giving information of the events that happened at Nagasaki during the insurrection, and intending to join the rebels in the event of the latter attacking this place.

The captain of the Japanese steamer *Shaftesbury* appears to be bent upon distinguishing himself. The vessel, which is entirely in charge of natives, left this harbour for a trial trip, previous to starting on her voyage to Formosa. On returning to the anchorage she ran into the British barque *Mistletoe*, and did considerable damage to the port-side of that vessel. Previous to the collision the steamer had run against the P.M.S.S. Co.'s barge *Shamrock*, but fortunately did very little damage to her.

Several rumours have been current to the effect that the British steamer *Crocus* had been sold, through Messrs. Alt and Co., to the Japanese Government. We believe they had their origin in the fact that Messrs. Alt and Co. received an offer of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for her, but on behalf of the owners they declined to sell at this figure. [This vessel is now on her way from Foochow with new teas.—Ed. L. and C. T.]

Under the title of "The Tokio Guide," a guide book of Yedo has just been published by Messrs. F. R. Wetmore and Co., of Yokohama. This little book is precisely what the author intended it to be, viz., "a few pages to show how the tourist may expend his limited time to the best advantage." There is a host of useful information for the traveller in Japan, including a translation of words likely to be used in conversation with the coolies.

CHINA.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

The Peruvian Minister and suite returned to Tientsin during the morning of the 30th April. On the following day Captain Garcia, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Elmore, called on the Governor-General. Two days later the latter, accompanied by several subordinate officials, returned the call. Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Peking, arrived here a few hours before the Peruvian Minister, and I have since learnt that he had been rendering considerable aid to the latter in the negotiation of a treaty; and as numerous interchanges of visits are now occurring between Chinese officials and the Peruvian Legation officers, we presume that the relations of the two Governments have been placed in such a position that nothing exists to prevent the object of the Peruvian Minister being amicably and speedily concluded.

The Tientsin Spring races come off on the 14th, 15th, and 16th May. Some of the sporting members of the Peking community have been here already some days, and as the entries have been numerous we look for much sport. The small river steamer *Feiyuen* will be prepared, on the three days of the races, to take the public to the course, situated some four miles below the British settlement.

ABSTRACTS OF PEKING GAZETTES.

May 1st. (1) In addition to the usual list of presentations, applications for leave from duty, &c., it is recorded that Ngên-lin having committed a breach of etiquette in introducing to audience, requests that a penalty be adjudged against himself.

(2). Jui-lien, Military Governor of Jêh-ho, applies for the deprivation of office of a District Magistrate who has obtained his preferment by false personation. It appears that an individual named Chao Yung-chên, otherwise called Chao K'ihung, is the son of a former incumbent of a Magistracy in Kiang-si, where he purchased a grade of nominal literary rank, after which, in return for certain contributions to military funds, he was permitted to become a Prefect's Assistant in Shantung. [In 1868, after living for some years in retirement, he took the new name of Chao K'ihung, and got himself employed as a clerk in a Government office. Obtaining successive recommendations, he managed to rise through various minor titular grades to the rank of expectant Magistrate, but all in his old name of Chao Yung-chên. In 1871 he resigned his clerkship under the alias he bore, and in 1873 he gained his substantive advancement to the Magistrate's list. Having been detected in these subterfuges, he is not a man to be entrusted with a position of authority, and the Military Governor consequently lays the matter before the Throne.—Rescript: Let Chao Yung-chên, alias Chao K'ihung, be forthwith deprived of his rank. Let the Board of Civil Office take note.]

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 24th May; the French mail from London April 10 arrived out on the 22nd May. The *Courier* has the following:—

Some interesting notes have been obligingly sent us about tea clippers shortly expected in Shanghai. Most of these come, as usual, via the Colonies. The *Sir Lancelot*, about which apprehensions were felt by some, because said to have left London for Shanghai on the 28th of December last, was loading at Sydney for Shanghai when the *Cutty Sark* left. The *Ascalon*, a new clipper, belonging to George Thompson, Jun., and Co., and the *Crested Wave* were to leave shortly after the *Sir Lancelot*, so that all three must be close at hand, as well as as our old beauty the *Thermopylae*. The *Lammermuir* and *Red Riding Hood* were chartered to load coal at Newcastle for Shanghai; while in Sydney were the *Forward Ho*, *Norman Court*, and *Kaisow*. It was not known

whether the *Titania* would come to the North of China or not. Of the above the *Lammermuir* and *Thermopylae* have arrived.

We have been kindly supplied with the following items from Hankow:—The Tea Market opened on the 19th. The Settlements are small; Russian houses the only buyers as yet. Through rate of freight asked for mail steamers, £6 10s.; for other steamers, £5 10s.; no rate named for sailing vessels. The keenest discussion goes on as to the respective merits of the rival companies. The "Glen," "Castle," and "Blue Funnel" lines are represented respectively by the *Glendarroch*, the *Gordon Castle*, and the *Cavador Castle* and *Agamemnon*. The *Hong Kong* is, of course, backed by our German friends. A sweepstakes of some \$1,300 has been subscribed to for the winners of the race, i.e., all steamers included.

The annual meeting of Ratepayers has been held. The Report and Accounts for 1873-4 and the Estimates for 1874-5 were passed. An amendment to the latter, proposed by Mr. Kidner and seconded by Mr. Wainwright, desiring an increase of taxation from 8 to 10 per cent. on rentals of Chinese houses east of Homan-road, was negatived by 210 votes against 79.—A proposal for a slight deflection of the Yangtzepoo-road near Mr. Hayes' house was adjourned.—A proposal allowing Messrs. Fogg and Co. to enclose a strip of the Bund, in consideration of their surrendering the foreshore for the use of the public, was approved.—The construction of a bridge over the Soochow Creek, at the end of Honan-road, and bunding the Hongkew shore, was approved. Power was given to raise a loan of Tls. 10,000 for widening the streets. The purchase of Messrs. George Barnett and Co.'s property for Municipal offices for Tls. 40,000 was sanctioned. The whole business was concluded by noon, Mr. Carter withdrawing the resolutions of which he had given notice, and which would otherwise have occupied the afternoon. These were adverse to the admission of proxies for ratepayers present in Shanghai, and in favour of the amalgamation of the French Settlement. A special meeting has, however, been called for the 8th June, to consider these and other pending matters.

The new Municipal Council have taken office; Mr. Purdon was elected chairman, and Mr. Wood vice-chairman. The Council resolved itself into the following committees:—Finance, Lemarchand, Carmichael, Cowie; Works, Purdon, Webb, Mackenzie; Watch, Wood, Kidner, Heyden.

The Chinese soldiers have been withdrawn for some days from the Ningpo Joss-house, and are now encamped outside the south gate, not far from Overweg's bungalow. They appear to be contemplating some stay there, as they are surrounding the camp with earthworks.

We hear that the French Consul-General has asked certain Consuls to prosecute individuals claiming their protection, for shooting Chinese during the night of the riot. We presume the reply will be that, if specific charges are brought against any one they will be investigated before the Courts in the usual form. It is well that the matter should be investigated; for though some shots fired during the heat of the riot were no doubt justifiable, there seems equally little doubt that others were fired recklessly after danger was over, and were blamable. Of course Mr. Gordeaux will institute in his own Court similar proceedings in the case of his own nationals, to those which he has asked his colleagues to take.

Judgment has been given in the case of the Assignee of the estate of L. H. Stoddard in Bankruptcy v. Olyphant and Company—in favour of the plaintiff.

The U.S.N. Company does not appear to have got to the end of its troubles yet, though the latest is one that curiously enough arises out of a success. We understand that a suit is being instituted by the North-China Insurance Company for the recovery of the amount they had paid in respect of the insurance effected on the *Rona*, in view of the U. S. N. Company having succeeded in their appeal against the decision of the Court at Hong Kong in the *Ava-Rona* collision case.

At H. B. M. Supreme Court, before Sir. E. Hornby, Chief Judge, Mr. Drummond applied, on behalf of the North-China Insurance Company (plaintiffs in the above suit), for an injunction to restrain the directors of the Union Steam Navigation Company from dealing with or distributing, before the decision of that suit, any sum they may receive from the Messageries Maritimes Company in pursuance of the judgment given in their favour by the Privy Council, and of an enquiry as to the amount of damage now proceeding at Hong Kong. After some argument, his lordship reserved decision.

Our readers will not have forgotten the Yang-yeh-lew case, which attracted so much interest a few months ago. The man was transmitted from hence to the Prefect of Soonkiong (the Shanghai Hsien's immediate superior), and there withdrew the inculpatory confession he had been constrained to make under the frightful torture inflicted on him in Shanghai. A further torture of 200 blows, however, persuaded him to go along to his original statement, and he was passed on to the Provincial Judge at Soochow, where he again recanted. Chinese law is that, if a culprit recants in a higher Court, he has to be sent back to the lower one. The necessity of reference to Shanghai was obviated by torture at Soonkiong. We do not learn whether the same process is being resorted to at Soochow, or whether Yang will

be sent back to Sookiong; but if he is, no doubt the same process will be repeated; and it appears to be simply a question for him of admitting what he is desired to say, or being beaten to death.

A proclamation from the Taoutai to the producers of Silk is as follows:—On the 20th, 3rd Moon, I received a letter from Mr. Seaward, U.S. Consul-General, on behalf of the whole number of Consuls, stating that the Chamber of Commerce had received letters from Europe and America, complaining that the silk of last season was no improvement, but rather worse, than that of the previous few years, of which complaint has heretofore been made. He also forwarded to me two copies of a notice prepared by the Chamber of Commerce for circulation among silk dealers. In China silk is a very important article of commerce, and all those engaged in the preparation of and dealing in silk should be faithful and honest, and on no account allow the least counterfeit in its preparation. I have before issued proclamations in regard to this matter. Having received this letter from the senior Consul, I have written to the officials in the silk district, and now issue this proclamation with the notice of the Chamber of Commerce. Let all engaged in the preparation of silk be careful to obey these instructions, and select the good from the bad, and constantly study how to improve the quality of the silk until it is perfect, and on no account allow the least infraction on what is necessary to make it perfect.

Among the passengers by the steamer from Japan is Judge Goodwin, from Yokohama, who pays a brief visit to Shanghai. Mr. N. J. Hannen, lately acting judge of H.B.M. Court at Yokohama, has also arrived by the *Oregonian*.

HONG KONG.

The inaugural address at Concordia Hall, Canton, was delivered by Mr. Gideon Nye. In the course of his speech Mr. Nye made the following remarks:—"The gentlemen of the committee of the Concordia Hall Association had assiduously, though quietly, pursued their duties for many months, until on the 8th ult. they simply issued cards with an intimation of dancing. There had been no imposing laying of a corner stone, no Masonic rite, nor any ceremony of Good Templars or Odd Fellows; in short, none of the 'pomp and circumstance' of beginning, prosecution or ending.

"This seems to me very much like 'hiding of their light under a bushel'; and, desiring myself to do homage to the ability and taste evinced in the erection of this elegant and substantial edifice, I crave your sympathy, Ladies and Gentlemen, in this expression of it. Our hosts may say that the modesty I impute to them is in consonance with the simple and unambitious purpose of the Concordia Hall Association, and say so very truly. For, as I understand the purpose of its founders, it means sociability and friendly intercourse; healthful recreation and mental renovation; in one compound word it means the *util-dulci*—the source, at once, of modern culture and material progress—which constitute what I may call our muscular and progressive civilisation, as contrasted with the emasculated civilisation that we see around us.

"This edifice itself, while it attests, in design and execution, the greater vitality and harmony of ideas of our Western civilisation, marks also an advance in the style of architecture here since the days of the old factories, whose façades alone were little distinguishable from the hongs of the native merchants. I have spoken of the Chinese civilisation as emasculated, in contra-distinction to our own; but I intend no derisive disparagement of this more ancient civilisation, nor, indeed, do I doubt that in some essential particulars it is practically superior to our own. I allude rather to the absence in it of the progressive elements which characterise our own; and I attribute that defect not to 'the black-haired race' as a people, but to the system of government in respect to education; which, admirable as it is within its prescribed limits, is of a too circumscribed scope for the development of genius in individual character. To reluctant, conservative China we are fain to address the wondrously wise words of Shakespeare:—

'What custom wills, in all things should we do it,
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For Truth to overpeer.'

But we see the dawn of a better day for the 'Sons of Han,' for, although political preferment still rests upon this old system, the Peking Government has authorised the establishment of the College there and the educational Missions to Foreign countries. Such are among the significant results of the establishment of the Legations at Peking for but a dozen years, so that if we consider the state of antecedent relations we may take heart for the future."

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* has the following remarks *à propos* of a letter which appears from Captain Hopkins, of the s.s. *Danube*, asking for information about the Lighthouse and why it is not lighted:—The Siamese Government is in possession of a

lighthouse and it has been to considerable expense in constructing a place for it at the entrance to the river. It seems a great pity after going to so much expense, and having made so much preparation, the light should not flash its rays to guide the mariner to cross the bar and enter the river in safety. If there ever is a time when a beacon light is needed it is during the stormy nights of the S.W. monsoon. During this season of the year the highest water is during the night, and if vessels cross the bar, they must do so mainly at night, why not then give them the benefit of a beacon light? The paltry expense of supplying the oil, and supporting a man to attend it, can be but a trifle, and will be more than covered by the increased facilities to the commerce of the port which will ensue. This would seem to be a legitimate expense that ought to be provided for from the revenue derived from the exports and imports. Judicious investments in needed light-houses, canals, roads and telegraphs are investments that return a handsome income from the increased production and commerce which they create, and which yields reliable revenue to the country.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 8th June. The following summary of news is from the *Straits Times*:—

The changes in the Courts, which took effect on the 1st inst. have, we understand, been materially delayed through the absence of the Chief Justice, who will now have his hands full of business to get the new arrangements in working order. Meantime, the public are inconvenienced by the unsettled condition of affairs, and one does not know where to go, or who to apply to, in order to get processes issued and served. We trust the new Court buildings will be hastened to completion with all possible speed, in order that our legal tribunals may be held with becoming dignity.

We have before us a pamphlet issued here by Mr. J. W. Floury,—formerly a light-keeper at the Horsburgh and Raffles Light-houses,—containing monthly tables of the tides at those points of observation throughout the year, with explanations on the set of the tides during the N.E. and S.W. monsoons. The title-page informs us that the book is printed under the authority of the Colonial Secretary, and the preface states that the tables have been examined by the Master Attendant, Naval surveying officers, and commanders of the French and English mail steamers, whose favourable opinion should be sufficient guarantee of the correctness of the figures. Some palpable errors in orthography appear in the explanatory remarks, but as the author's meaning nevertheless seems sufficiently clear, doubtless the book will be found very useful to shipmasters navigating the Straits.

The British steamer *Mecca*, Capt. Laws, from Batavia 31st May, has arrived. She reports having spoken, off Lucipara Island, the British barque *Crest of the Wave*, from London, Danish barque *Thor*, and Dutch barque *Jacoba Helena*, all bound to Singapore.

On the subject of fires the *Straits Times* has the following:—The other morning we had an opportunity of seeing, *au grand soleil*, the manner in which fire-engines in Singapore are transported from place to place. One of them had been pulled out of the central police station, and was being dragged about in the region of old Singapore. The pace the engine and its team, composed of a small army of peons superintended by some European police, was proceeding at was a fair average pace for such a cumbrous contrivance, and was a little faster than that of a decorous funeral. We made enquiries as to the destination of the engine, fearing that a fire had broken out somewhere. At least, thought we, the engine is being taken out to give its pullers and haulers an opportunity of exercising themselves and their charge. But no; they were not on business of so much importance. A Chinaman who had only recently arrived in Singapore on his way to or from China had taken up his abode with a compatriot in old Singapore, where he appears to have become a trifle deranged. He locked himself in an upstairs room, and refused to be reasoned with, fed, or comforted. The window of his room looked out into a yard, and was in a line with a well about ten feet distant from the wall of the house. The well was some thirty feet deep, and the window was ten feet above the ground level. The landlord becoming importunate, the tenant became alarmed, and taking a flying leap through his window, fell into the well, and reached the bottom sound and scatheless, without even a scratch on his person. Some compatriots came, and trying to persuade him to come out, offered to find means to extricate him, but he sternly refused assistance. Accordingly the police fire-engine was sent for to pump the water out of the well. This service it performed, the police were able to descend into the well, and the man was with difficulty extricated; so that the fire-engine has not been altogether useless in its heretofore existence. It was on its errand of salvage when we saw it, and its pace was such as we have described, quite as rapid as could be expected, when its weight and the means at hand to draw it are taken into consideration, but not such as it should have been

under the circumstances. We maintain that when the rescue of life from danger, or the salvage of property from the devastation of fire, are at stake, some less cumbersome system of transport for the engine should be adopted. Horses ought to be kept always at hand for the draft to the engines to places where they may be required. What with the carelessness of Malays, and the indifference of Chinese, in the matter of fire, they may be required at any spot at any moment. "Ever ready and ever effective" should be their motto. The matter of a complete arterial system of water supply throughout the town will no doubt form a matter for the prompt consideration of the municipality ere long.

PENANG.

We extract the following paragraphs from the *Penang Gazette* of the 30th May :—

It becomes our painful duty to have to record the death of the late Mr. Forbes Scott Brown, M. L. C., on Thursday night. We have only time to remark here that his loss is an irreparable one. Penang at the present moment has literally to mourn for the loss of her social as well as her political head. All the merchants' offices in Beach-street were closed yesterday, and the Consulate flags, as well as those on board the different ships in the harbour, were hoisted half-mast high out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman. The funeral, which took place last evening was attended by an immense concourse of all classes of the community.

On the 28th the Dutch steamer *Semiroe* arrived here from Dellie, and the Dutch steamers *Holland*, *Ariadne*, and *Ardjono* from Atchin anchored in this harbour. The *Holland* proceeds to Batavia, and the other three steamers are taking in cattle and provisions for Atchin. The war party at Atchin still sustain the struggle, notwithstanding the repeated defeats they encounter.

The inhabitants of Perlak (a state near Edie) have assumed a hostile attitude towards Edie, but measures have been taken by the naval commander on the East Coast to resist any attacks from that quarter. The latest accounts report all quiet at Edie, and the probability of a garrison of Dutch troops being quartered at the chief place. The blockade of Tamiang (south east coast) has been raised, that State having hoisted the Dutch flag.

His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke arrived in s.s. *Pluto*, accompanied by Major McNair, Dr. Little, and Mr. Braddell. At half-past eleven in the forenoon the vessel steamed in and anchored in the harbour, and after a delay of about an hour the whole party came ashore. A guard of honour from Her Majesty's 10th Regiment was stationed at the jetty, and a salute from Fort Cornwallis announced the landing. A large number of the inhabitants, including Europeans, Mahomedan and Chinese, were congregated to do honour to the occasion of his Excellency's first official visit to this Settlement; all the ships in the harbour were dressed up with flags. On Monday, at noon, a levee was held at Suffolk House, which was largely attended by the different classes of the community. Lady Clarke held a reception at the same time and place.

His Honour the Chief Justice has closed the Criminal Sessions; the prisoners in the riot cases were all found guilty, two of them were sentenced to eighteen, and the others to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Civil Sittings commenced on Wednesday last.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—But little improvement had taken place in the state of the market. A moderate business had been done in 16 to 24 Yarn, at easier rates for the common qualities; other counts having been almost entirely neglected. In Grey Shirtings there had been very little doing, although at the close some inquiry was shown for 9 lbs., 45 in. goods. A fair business had been done in Turkey Reds, and the better qualities of Plain Orleans, and Italian Cloths had been fairly saleable. The market for Metals was further depressed.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Another month of dulness and inactivity is recorded, though towards the close a better tone had become manifest.—Cottons.—Yarns: Deliveries had been next to nothing, and prices were nominal. Grey Shirtings had been moved off to a very moderate extent only. The demand for Turkey Red Cambrics continued at about former rates. For Victoria Lawns there had been a fair enquiry. Worsteds and Woollens.—Black Orleans had commanded a fair sale; prices were unchanged. Mousselines had met with good enquiry, and prices were firmer.—Nail Rods.—A further decline was noted.

SHANGHAI.—The principal Plain Cotton staples had been in fairly continuous request throughout the week, Drills and Mexican T-Cloths being the favourites. The destination of most of the purchases was still rather doubtful. Tientsin excepted, the advices from the outports were against operating largely on this market, and even from the North there had been little better news. The late rains in Chihli had considerably quieted the apprehensions as to the safety of the growing crops, and to this circumstance the Shirting market was greatly indebted for the business and slight improvement. In Woollens there had been rather more doing.

MANILA.—The market for Plain Staples had exhibited a slightly better feeling, and dealers seemed more inclined to operate, but in most cases would not offer any advance upon previous quotations. There was no change to report upon uncoloured goods, values of which remained unaltered.

EXPORTS.

—o— TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had shown great activity, settlements from the 11th May having rather exceeded 3,000 piculs. Arrivals had been heavy, and in consequence prices had suffered a decline, closing rates ranging from \$45 to 65 per picul, for qualities classing from fine to choice. Export from 1st June to date, 12,438,613, against 11,756,272 lbs. in corresponding period last season.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—The first arrivals of new leaf were offered about the 7th May, and a few small lots were bought up at prices ranging from \$51 to 53 for choice, but owing to heavy rains, and supplies in consequence coming forward very slowly, coupled with advices of high opening rates at Yokohama, the market rapidly advanced, and at the close \$57 to 62 was the range of prices. Settlements (to the 15th May, inclusive) of new leaf had been about 850 piculs, and of old leaf 750 piculs. Shipments to other ports in Japan were 469 boxes for the month. There was scarcely any stock, as arrivals were eagerly taken at ruling rates, viz., choice \$57 finest, \$62.

HANKOW.—Messrs. Evans, Pugh, and Co.'s Report says:—Our report for the season 1873-4 was issued on Jan. 23, since which date no business in Tea has been transacted at this port. The total export for that season was, according to Custom-house returns, 61,842,532 lbs., against 60,993,577 lbs., in the season 1872-1873, and 62,322,446 lbs. in 1871-1872. Fifteen musters of the new crop, consisting of 8 chops from Chon-sow-ki, 2 from Pin-kong, 2 from Yong-low-tong, 2 from Ningchow, and 1 from Neb-ka-see, were put on the market yesterday. Before the day was over 2 chops of fine Chon-sowkis were bought at about Tls. 37, being three taels higher than the opening rates last season for this class. We have not as yet seen enough of the crop to be able to express an opinion as to the quality of it, and would at present merely remark that we consider the Chon-sowkis nice Teas. The steamers *Agamemnon*, *Glenfalloch*, *Glenartney*, *Hong Kong*, *Cawdor Castle*, and *Gordon Castle* are here waiting to load for London; £5 10s. per ton of 40 feet is the rate of freight named for them. The sailing vessels *Cutty Sark*, *Lammermuir*, and *Ada* are expected to load for London. The steamer *Russia* is on the berth for Odessa, and the *Tchibatchoff* is also to load for the same port.

SHANGHAI.—There had been nothing done, with the exception of the shipment of a small parcel of Green to London. News had arrived from Hankow to the effect that the new season for Black Tea had opened on the 19th May, by the purchase of a few parcels at exceedingly high rates. There was great secrecy preserved so far as to what has actually been done, but it was clear that two chops of "Chong-low-kai" had been bought to cost laid down 2s. 5d. per lb., and a chop of "Ping-kong" of fair quality to cost about 1s. 11d. There were doubtless several other settlements, but they were not at the moment accurately known. It was, however, evident that opening prices had been extreme.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Natives were willing to make some small concessions, but buyers had been little disposed to operate at quotations. The stock, as before, offered little opportunity for selection. Some parcels of coarse silk had been returned to the country for native consumption. The silk-worms are reported as progressing well. Settlements 150 bales, stock 800 bales.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

The general characteristics of the Produce Markets have been a continuation of the previous inactivity and absence of speculative inquiry, and as supplies of most articles exceed even the increased consumption, the movements in prices have again been unfavourable to the importer—the exceptions being few and not of first importance.

TEA.

During the past week there has been a fair business doing, considering the time of year, dealers as a rule holding very light stocks, the 60,000,000 lbs. in stock on 30th ult. being distributed over a wide circle. Heavy supplies of Taysan leaf have come to hand, which are selling at reasonable prices, ranging from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; this class of Tea has been of great service as a substitute for country Congous, the stock of which is much reduced. At the public sales odds and ends of parcels of fine Teas have sold at low prices. The *Glenartney*, *Agamemnon*, and *Glenfalloch* are due the latter end of next week. The report of the Committee on the Adulteration Act has been printed, and, as regards Tea, is viewed as highly satisfactory, and will doubtless cause a favourable reaction; in fact, several parcels of "clean" Caper have already changed hands, while the feeling is that a substantial advance will take place in all good Green Tea.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—There has been little alteration in our Tea Market during the past week, the trade only operating for their immediate requirements. Further arrivals of new season's Canton Congous have been difficult of sale, at slightly easier rates. For Scented Teas there is no demand, and lower prices must be taken to effect sales. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows:—

	1874.	1873.
	lbs.	lbs.
Duty paid	1,910,000	1,761,000
Coastwise	497,000	528,000
Exports	720,000	972,000
	3,127,000	3,261,000

Messrs. Percival and Co.'s Circular says:—The past month has been one of continued and unusual quietude, and although deliveries have been large, say close on 14,000,000 lbs., dealers (in consequence of the limited demand from the country) have simply bought sufficient to meet their insignificant requirements. The amount of business has therefore been small, beyond precedent, and confined chiefly to public sale, at which about 65,000 packages have been disposed of "without reserve."

	1874.	1873.
	lbs.	lbs.
Home Consumption from 1st January to 30th June	49,811,798	47,846,460
Export do.	12,945,196	15,571,731
Sent Coastwise do.	17,517,606	18,056,907
Total delivered	80,274,600	81,475,098

SILK.

The market continues steady, and a very fair daily business is doing in Chinas at unchanged rates; manufacturers seeming willing to buy at present quotations. Cantons are in little more demand, but there is no improvement in prices. Japan firm but quieter. Deliveries from 1st inst. are satisfactory—say from the 1st to the 8th inst.: China, 1,021; Canton, 236; Japan, 235; Bengal, 200. Total, 1,692 bales.

Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co.'s Circular, dated Lyons, July 4th, says:—For another week after our advices of the 6th June all reports concerning the Silk crop remained extremely favourable; quotations of Cocoons to arrive fell again materially, and the depression of our market was becoming daily greater. Since a reaction has gradually taken place. On all markets of production arrivals of Cocoons proved far less important than expected; reelers, unable to complete their intended supply, were compelled to pay everywhere a considerable advance. In France prices of Japanese rose from f.3.90/4.50 to f.4.50/5.25; Piedmont, f.3.60/4 to f.5.25/6; Lombardy, f.3.25/4 to f.3.70/4.50. This unexpected reduction in the estimates of the crop, and the enhanced cost of new Silk, induced manufacturers to make important contracts to arrive, especially in classical French and Italian filatures. The activity became more general when complaints were heard about the inferior yield of Cocoons, and a rise of f.3 to f.6 from the lowest point, was established on all European Silks. Asiatic throwns, and raws more particularly, have led also to very important transactions, but arrivals had so much accumulated that, in spite of higher rates telegraphed from China, importers, showing themselves desirous to clear the rather important old stock, have only obtained so far an insignificant rise.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, JULY 8.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, arrived here to-day at 5 P.M. She brings eighty-eight passengers and a general cargo, including 197 bales of silk, 30,292 packages of tea, and 1,831 packages of sundries for London, which part of her cargo, will be forwarded to its destination per Company's steamer *Euphrate*, due in London on or about the 21st inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE JULY 27.—GALLE, JUNE 28.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, Shanghai on the 7th, and Batavia on the 18th June, left here to-day for Aden.—ADEN, JULY 8.—The *Ava* left here to-day for Suez and Marseilles.

INWARD MAIL DUE AUGUST 3.—GALLE, JULY 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Zambesi* leaves for Suez with the Australian and China mails to-day. Specie £670,000.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JUNE 5.—GALLE, JULY 30.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*, from Marseilles 7th ult., left here to-day for Singapore.

Literature.

From *Trübner's Monthly Record* we learn that Mr. N. B. Dennys has in the press a handbook of the Canton Vernacular of the Chinese Language, which will be of great use for domestic and business purposes. The lessons are printed in three columns. 1, the English text; 2, the Chinese version in Chinese characters; and 3, the pronunciation of the Chinese, phonetically printed in Roman characters.

The same periodical also gives a rather interesting "account of the steps that have been taken in China, on the part of the representatives of Government, to make good the literary losses entailed through the ravages of the Taiping rebels." The writer observes that "at more than half the great literary centres, formerly renowned for their printing establishments and their bibliopole treasures, the most wanton destruction was perpetrated by the insurgents, into whose hands such cities as Loochow, Hangchow, Nanking, and Wuchang fell. With that laudable reverence for their own literature which shines as a redeeming feature amidst the corruption of Chinese officials, solicitude was very early displayed by the high provincial functionaries, among the cares of reorganising the local Governments, for the restoration of supplies of the standard literature of the country. Kwan Wen, Governor-General of Hupeh and Kiangnan, was the first to take action in this respect. An official printing and publishing committee was established at the provincial capital, Wuchang-fu, under the title *Tsung Wen Shu Kih*, . . . to which the task was committed of reproducing the classical or canonical works, the national histories, the treatises of the schoolmen and critics, whose writings have been stamped with Imperial

approbation, and also sundry modern works of a miscellaneous character." This establishment, we learn, "occupies a spacious official building, in one part of which is the department where the works already printed are offered for sale. Outside the door is suspended a list of the works obtainable within, with the prices of each set forth according to the quality of paper upon which the purchaser may choose to have his impression. There are three grades of fineness in this respect. . . . It appears that the whole of the canonical works and the recognised commentaries have been printed, together with about one-third of the dynastic histories, a great number of poetical collections and many works of a miscellaneous character. Amongst these may be mentioned one of the earliest productions of the committee, viz., an atlas of the Chinese Empire, in thirty thin volumes, drawn up under the patronage of the Governor-General, Kwan Wen, and embodying all the geographical details derivable from the Jesuit surveys of the last century in combination with the particulars yielded by purely native sources. Although arranged on a cumbrous plan, the sheets, several thousand in number, being devised in such a manner as to form one vast map if unbound and pasted together, but not running continuously through the work, this atlas is undoubtedly far in advance of any previous native undertaking of the kind. . . . A similar enterprise, although on a smaller scale, has been instituted at Nanking, and the productions of these printing establishments are gradually finding their way all over the Empire."

Naval and Military.

It is announced that the alterations and repairs to the *Audacious*, so as to fit her for a flag-ship on the China station, are to be completed by the 30th proximo. The alterations ordered were very extensive, as accommodation will have to be provided for a larger number of officers and men than has hitherto formed her crew, besides having to provide suitable quarters for the admiral in charge of the station and those attached to his staff.

The *Adventure*, screw troopship, Capt. John D'Arcy, sailed from Portsmouth on the 5th inst., on a round of foreign troop service, the particulars of which were detailed in our issue of the 26th ult.

In the annual report from the *Trafalgar*, training-ship, just published, an outbreak of measles is reported. It appeared first in the person of an officer (a Japanese), who was sent on shore to sick quarters at Port-and. The medical officer of the *Shearwater*, surveying vessel, reports a fatal case of meningitis. It was that of an officer, who, prior to joining the ship, had served five years in a gunboat in China. The report from the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney mentions a somewhat remarkable case of the loss of an eye. The patient received the injury while shooting at wild fowls in China; the gun he was using exploded, and a portion of the metal was blown across the left eye, carrying away the wall of the eye and portions of the orbit and palpebre. After being under treatment for some time on board his ship, and once subsequently in hospital on that station, he was invalided, and sent home. Being a man of good character, it was thought proper to see if he could be made available for any duty; this, however, was found to be impossible. The parts around the original wound again inflamed, and the patient complained of constant pain near the orbit and across the frontal bone; and as already several small portions of bone had been removed, it was not improbable that more might have to come away. After keeping the patient under observation for some time he was brought forward for survey, and invalided from the service. The surgeon to the Royal Marines at Forton mentions a case of disease of the bones, resulting from an old compound fracture of both legs; the man had been invalided from China. A case of phthisis (in which the patient had been invalided from China), and a case of insanity (invalided from the *Midge*, in China), are reported from the Marine Division at Plymouth. The case of a marine, invalided from China with more than thirteen years' service, and a history of attacks extending over four years, is mentioned in the cases of epilepsy in the Marine Division at Chatham; and a case of orchitis, following an injury received on the China station two years before, and a case of varicocele (that of a man invalided from China for dysentery) appear in the same report. Four cases of dysentery are reported from Melville Hospital, Chatham. They were all from the China station—two from the *Zebra*, one from the *Juno*, and one from the North German frigate *Herth*. One man returned to duty, one was invalided, and two died.

Colonel G. F. S. Call, half-pay, late 18th Foot, has been selected for the distinguished service pension, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Lord H. Percy to the colonelcy of the 89th Foot. Colonel Call served with the 18th Royal Irish throughout the first China expedition (medal), and was present at the first capture of Chusan, attack of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, storming of the heights and forts at Canton, and destruction of the forts and capture of Amoy; and employed on the staff in 1841-42 as sub-assistant commissary-general. He also served throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53, and in the Crimea from December, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

The distinguished service pension lately vacated by Lieut.-General Haly, C.B., on his appointment to the colonelcy of the 106th Regiment, has been conferred on Brevet-Colonel J. W. Thomas, C.B., the 40th Brigade Depot. Colonel Thomas served with the 67th Regiment throughout the campaign of 1860 in North China, and was wounded while in command of a wing as part of the covering and storming party at the capture of the North Taku Fort (mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal with two clasps). He commanded the 67th Regiment at the second capture of Kading from the Taiping rebels in 1862.

FLOGGING THE DEAD HORSES OF THE STRAITS.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—It is to be regretted that Lord Stanley of Alderley should have made another onslaught on Sir Harry Ord and his administration of the Straits Settlements. He could not have expected any practical result from the motion in the absence of any petition or formal complaint. Had the attack been made during the Ordian rule it might have been productive of much good, and might have spared the Straits some years of evil government, and it might have saved the public some considerable sums of money uselessly and therefore wickedly squandered. Now that Sir Harry Ord is almost forgotten, and therefore forgiven, it is a sad waste of time to rake up the scandals of the quasi-regal palace or the steamers and presents. The Straits people, having got rid of their nightmare, are endeavouring to improve the passing hour under a better and more enlightened administration. What care they now if, when money runs short to carry out his great projects, Sir Harry Ord threatened to interfere with the freedom of their ports? What is it to them now that he endeavoured to create sinecures or accumulate offices for the sole benefit of his *protégés*? What if he were greedy of presents, regardless of the natural consequences to British prestige with the natives? He was defeated by the Colonial Office and the Straits Association on the two first points, and the fire at the Pantechnicon has avenged the latter. Sir Harry Ord is, in so far as the Straits are concerned, dead and buried, and has left the Government House at Singapore as a stupendous monument of his vanity and folly. It strikes us that Lord Stanley might employ his undoubted talents and valuable local knowledge to more purpose if he would devote them to the development of the more enlightened policy initiated by Sir Andrew Clarke, and assisted in the great and good work of opening up the Malay Peninsula to British influence and commerce. Sooner or later this must be done, and it were better if it were done with a good grace now, rather than have it forced upon us by uncontrollable circumstances. Here would be a large field for his lordship's philanthropy to work in, with results more gratifying to his friends and to himself than can be obtained from flogging a dead horse.—Yours obediently,

London, July 8, 1874.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—July 8, at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Thomasina McLellan.

DEPARTURES.—July 10, from London, for Hong Kong, Chinaman; 7, from Newport, for Galle, Mio Padre.

STEAMER PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.—July 8, Hong Kong, from Hankow, for London.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 165 tons of stores to Hong Kong.

AMOY, JULY 10th, 4.25 P.M.—The Canton, str., from Foochow to London, total wreck, hull and cargo in the river Min.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN.—On the 13th May, at the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, the wife of the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of a daughter.

DONALDSON.—On the 3rd June, at Singapore, the wife of Alex. H. Donaldson, of a daughter.

HELMS.—On the 28th June, at l'Avant Poste, Lausanne, the wife of L. V. Helms, of Sarawak, Borneo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—NAIRNE.—On the 4th June, at St. Giles, Camberwell, by the Rev. Spencer Nairne, M.A., Rector of Hunsdon, Herts, and the Rev. Sidney Phillips, M.A., Vicar of Castle Heddingham, Essex, Frederick Arnold Baker, of 8, Crosby-square, London, eldest son of the late Major Richard Baker, of Wellington, New Zealand, to Helen Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain Alexander Nairne, H.C.S., to Helen Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain Alexander Nairne, H.C.S.

LOPES—OZORIO.—On the 2nd May, at the Roman Catholic Church, Foochow, by the Right Rev. Bishop Gentili, Melina A. Lopes to Francisco A. Ozorio.

NAIRNE—PHILLIPS.—On the 4th June, at St. Giles, Camberwell, by the Rev. Sidney Phillips, M.A., Vicar of Castle Heddingham, Essex, and the Rev. Spencer Nairne, M.A., Rector of Hunsdon, Herts, the Rev. John Domett Nairne, B.A., Curate of St. Mark's, Regent, youngest son of the late Captain Alexander Nairne, H.C.S., to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Charles Phillips, of Grove-hill, Camberwell.

PERRY—LOWE.—On the 20th June, at the British Consulate, in Venice, by the Rev. J. D. Merewether, Gerald Raoul Perry, H.B.M.'s Consul in the Island of Reunion, son of Sir William Perry (for many years H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Venice), and of his wife the late Geraldine de Courcy, sister of the present Lord Kingsale, to Elena, daughter of the late Francis Lowe, of Boston, Mass., U.S.

DEATHS.

ADAM.—On the 7th June, George Ure Adam, late Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in his 71st year.

BATT.—On the 6th June, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 168, Camden-road, Richard Batt, sen., in the 72nd year of his age.

BUSCK.—On the 14th May, at Vladivostock, Julius Busck, of Holbek, Denmark, late of Nagasaki.

CRAB.—On the 3rd June, at Singapore, Alleghonda, only daughter of A. A. van der Crab, aged 11 years.

SPICER.—On the 20th May, at Hong Kong, Peter Spicer, late of Busselton, Western Australia, in his 73rd year.

UNNAKARN.—On the 26th March, at Bangkok, Prince Unnakarn, a younger brother of H.M. the Supreme King, aged 19 years.

Miscellaneous.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Adulteration of Food Act has been issued. With regard to the adulteration of Tea the Report runs as follows:—It appears that since the report of 1856 certain grossly-prepared teas have been imported from China, some being largely mixed with exhausted leaves and ferruginous sand, and others much too highly faced or coloured; the ingredients used for colouring being chiefly Prussian-blue or indigo, powdered gypsum, and turmeric; but the total amount

of such teas has been small, and is kept in check mainly by the low price of pure teas. The import of green teas has recently fallen considerably, in consequence, it is stated, of the operations of the Act Facing tea after the duty is paid was, prior to the Act of 1872, practised to a small extent in this country; but whether in China or at home, the evidence is conclusive that in colouring tea no deleterious matter is used to such an extent as to be absolutely injurious to health; at the same time facing may be employed to conceal tea of a bad quality. Your Committee have reason to believe that very little adulteration of tea is practised in this country. They would further observe that defacing tea, or removing artificial colour, seems now much more common, but this process does not appear to extract the ingredients which form the base of the colouring matter; it simply removes the colour, leaving all the other materials on the tea. It is proved that the bright green teas of China are always faced, and that the natural green teas of Japan, India, &c., are frequently of a colour hardly distinguishable from some qualities of black tea. While condemning the practice of highly facing tea, your Committee cannot recommend that fairly faced green tea should be condemned as an adulterated article. Suggestions have been made that a certain per-centage should be allowed for colouring matters and other impurities in tea. But your Committee consider that the limitation to a very small per-centage of foreign matter would exclude from the country some wholesome low-priced teas, which are largely consumed by the poor, and if a less stringent limit were adopted, it might have the effect of increasing the amount of facing laid upon the better descriptions of green teas. It has been repeatedly suggested to your Committee that an examination of tea, for the purpose of detecting impurities, should be undertaken on landing by the Customs, and that all tea found to be seriously adulterated should not be admitted for home consumption. The Chairman of the Customs admitted that such an inspection of tea in bond could be undertaken by the Custom-house officers, and that the great bulk of the tea would require but a brief examination by good practical officials, whilst suspected samples could be analysed at the laboratory at Somerset House. Your Committee recommend that this examination should be made, as they believe it would practically stop the sale in this country of tea adulterated abroad, and relieve the retail dealer from the hardship which now arises from his being held answerable for certain manipulations of which he may be wholly ignorant.

THE RIOT AT SHANGHAI.—A writer in *The Times*, referring to the riots at Shanghai, says:—The riot which your Shanghai Correspondent describes in *The Times* of the 7th of July occurred at Shanghai, at the old strangers' burying-ground, surrounding the Ningpo-wei-Kong, better known to foreigners as "the Ningpo Joss." This large building, which stands in the centre of an immense cemetery, is situated in the south-western extremity of the French Concession, and close to the walls of the city of Shanghai. I remember it when it was a hospice, or place of refuge, supported by the Ningpo Guild, for distressed strangers—i.e., for Chinamen (mostly sailors) from Ningpo and other provinces—and the vast chambers, enclosed within the western quadrangular court, were piled to the roof with innumerable coffins, which were cleared out when the building was taken and used as a barrack by our troops in the war of 1860. I have heard, from a most reliable source, that the Japanese expedition to chastise certain aborigines of Formosa for plundering wrecked vessels has been countermanded, in consequence of the firm and decided attitude of the Chinese Government. Formosa is an integral portion of the Chinese Empire, and with the powerful forces at the disposal of the War Minister at Peking, it was hardly reasonable to suppose that an invasion of Chinese territory would have been tolerated.

THE SINGAPORE AND AUSTRALIA ROUTE.—A passenger on board the *Flintshire* sends an interesting letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which he gives an account of the voyage, and adds "No delicate stomached lotus eater bound to Camelot or nowhere but to float on for ever, could desire a more pleasant journey." But while every allowance should be made both for the agents of the company and the Queensland Government for deficiencies in arrangement when starting a new line, there was one thing which struck all the passengers, and that was the apparent indifference or ignorance of Government officials.

THE JAPANESE AT FORMOSA.—The following telegram referring to the Japanese war against Formosa were received last night at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—"Amoy, July 9. The Japanese operations are virtually ended. Important conferences held at Formosa. China pays expenses of the expedition, and guarantees safety to foreigners. Japan will accept and retire."

MR. EDWARD B. DREW, having been intrusted by the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, Mr. Hart, with the duty of appointing three young gentlemen for service in the Chinese Customs, has selected Messrs. Charles C. Clarke, of East Cambridge; Hosea B. Morse, of Medford; and William F. Spinney, of Salem; all graduates of Harvard University of the class of 1874.

MR. C. R. HARBORD, underwriter to the Thetis Marine Insurance Company, has resigned, and Mr. John D. Aspland, the secretary, is appointed interim underwriter.

THE Netherlands Royal Mail Company's steamer *Princess Amalia*, from Southampton, arrived at Suez on the 6th inst., and proceeded for Java.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JULY 7.

The proverbial uncertainty of the law has just received another striking exemplification by the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce having been reversed by the *Ober-Gericht* or Superior Court of this city under the following circumstances. It appears that in the year 1868 Herr —, a merchant at Tientsin, where he was also the Hamburg Consul, to the great surprise of his creditors, suspended payment, stating that if his offer of a composition were rejected he should declare himself insolvent. He offered them 40 per cent., proceeding, as he alleged,

out of the dowry of his wife, but it turned out subsequently that the money was not forthcoming, and a commission of bankruptcy was ordered to be opened against him. But to the execution of this the unforeseen difficulty occurred, that being himself the Consul there was no other official in the place to work the bankruptcy in the name of the Hamburg authorities, there being at that time no consular convention in existence between Hamburg and China to allow another Hamburg citizen to proceed should the Consul be incapacitated. According to the Hamburg Bankruptcy Law it is provided that in such a case the person authorised to conduct the affair is the nearest Hamburg Consul. This was Mr. Consul Heinssen, of Shanghai, who wound up the concern, the creditors receiving a dividend of fifteen per cent., the wife having withdrawn the amount of her dowry and deposited it in the hands of a relation of her husband in this city. This having come to the knowledge of one of the creditors—Herr W. E. Webendorff, of Krimtschau, in Saxony—he instituted proceedings against him before the Tribunal of Commerce, claiming payment of 20,000 thalers which the late Consul at Tientsin still owed him. The defendant pleaded that the bankruptcy had been wound up in the usual and legal manner, that the plaintiff had received his 15 per cent. dividend out of the estate, as the other creditors had done, and that he had, therefore, no further claim to make. The Commercial Tribunal took the same view of the case, decreed the plaintiff nonsuited, condemned him in the costs, and ordered the money, which had been placed under sequestration, to be returned to the defendant. In the reasons they give for their decision they state that the bankruptcy case was conducted in a perfectly legal manner; that from the moment the Consul was declared bankrupt he lost his official appointment and social status as Hamburg Consul at Tientsin, or at all events his functions as such were suspended till the termination of the proceedings against him, and were by law performed by the nearest Consular officer; and that the documents go to show that Herr Heinssen did his duty in the most impartial and satisfactory manner.

On appeal being made to the *Ober-Gericht*, that tribunal took a very different view of the case, and have just delivered judgment, quashing the decision of the inferior Court, and deciding the case in favour of the appellant. In the reasons they assign for this divergence of opinion they maintain that the appellate's objections to the bankruptcy proceedings are not valid, because the case was conducted in an irregular manner. In the first place, there was no appointment of a *Massen-Gericht*, or court of adjudication, as required by the Hamburg laws; secondly, there was no proof that the bankrupt had taken the manifestation oath; thirdly, that the estate had not been administered by impartial persons, as no assignees were appointed; and lastly, it was not to be found in the papers and official documents produced whether the wife of the bankrupt had made out a clear case of her legal right to claim her dowry. The appellant has therefore gained his cause, and he is to receive his 20,000 thalers, the appellate having, moreover, to pay the costs.

In the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is a communication from Peking, stating that Lu-tien-yu, the murderer of Herr D. W. Brinckmann, has been executed at Fu-shan, near Chefoo, and his accomplices, Sung-hung-te and Wang-urh, are transported to a penal station on the frontiers. The search for You-yan-hui, the instigator of the murder, had as yet not been attended with success, but was being prosecuted with energy by the Chinese authorities, whose conduct in the whole affair is described as worthy of praise, especially in supporting the endeavours of Messrs. Crasemann, Hagen, and Vasmer, merchants of Chefoo, who, in the absence of the German Vice-Consul, are empowered to act as his substitute.

Dr. Erwin Stammann, a native of this city, who till the end of last year was German Consul at Helsingfors, in Finland—and has since been promoted to be Chargé d'Affaires accredited with the United Republics of Venezuela, where he now is—has received from the Czar of Russia the Order of St. Stanislaus of the Second Class, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, as a special distinction, in recognition of his conduct while Consul in Finland. Dr. Stammann, who for some time was charged also with the Consular representation of Belgium, and did good service in settling some difficulties with regard to the Barga and Kervo Railway, has been also recently appointed by the King of the Belgians to be Officer or Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold.

By a letter of the 22nd May from Saigon we learn that the official *Courier de Saigon* of that date contains a decree of the Governor ordering that in future all steamers entering the ports of Cochin China will be liable to pay tonnage dues every time they arrive. Formerly these dues were levied every four months, and more recently every two months.

Arrivals from the Far East.—Herr H. J. Ankersmit and lady, from Batavia; Capt. Borndorff, from Taschkent; Herr H. Nacher, from Dahli (Sumatra); H. Miesegans, from Batavia.

COMMERCIAL.

A better feeling prevails for Rice, notwithstanding the large supplies that have come to hand since my last, and extensive dealings were entered into. Japan Rice is a new article of trade here, but appears to give satisfaction to the dealers, and both cargoes mentioned below were sold immediately, as was the Saigon—altogether 57,000 bags—and 850 tons to arrive per Alma. The market closes firm. A fair amount of business has been done in Teas at former rates, the sales by importers comprising 530/4 chests, 1,546/8 do., and 180/16 do. Congou, and about 600 packages Souchong.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, JULY 8.

It may fairly say *les extremes se touchent* when we compare the First with the Second Chamber. The last-named is, and not without reason, accused of extreme prolixity, whilst the Lords, who constitute the bulwark of the Throne, appear to constitute themselves an office for the registration of Bills. Within a few hours some twenty Bills were voted unanimously. The last of these Bills asked a credit for the East India

service, and upon this a warm debate took place, which was concluded by a vote which is applauded by the Conservatives and deeply regretted by the Liberals. You will remember that the Minister of the Colonial Department some time ago laid several documents regarding the Atchin war before the members. The Second Chamber discussed them in Committee, and the opinion prevailed that the Lords would do the same. The Senate had nearly finished its task when some of the Ministerial members endeavoured to provoke a debate, or at least to obtain a vote of confidence. Having this in view the following clause was inserted in the section report: "In two sections several members were of opinion that, now that the Minister of the Colonial Department has tendered his resignation, it is the duty of the House to give their opinion upon the documents regarding the Atchin war. These members thank the Minister for having furnished these documents, and, without entering into further particulars, they, having examined them, are convinced that the war with Atchin was just and obligatory, and that the promptitude with which all the measures were taken deserves to be applauded." In the Second Chamber no one had dared to make such a proposal, which, of course, would most certainly have been rejected, because opinion is still divided as to whether the war was a necessity or no. Mr. Hartsen, a *pur sang* Conservative, did not agree with this proposal, and he at once endeavoured to neutralise it by another motion, viz., that "The First Chamber being of opinion that in the present political situation it is not in the interest of the country to say what the members think about the Atchin documents, they thank the Minister of the Colonial Department and pass to the order of the day." Mr. Duymaer van Twist, a Liberal, backed the motion, and this ought to be a warning sign. But most unhappily Mr. Pincoffs, who is more Ministerial than the Minister, answered that he had obtained what he wished to obtain, because the report, in which the favourable opinion was stated, was a printed official document. This was still more imprudent. Several members now rose and protested, because they did not wish that their silence should be regarded as an approbation. At this juncture the Minister took part in the debate. He said it is most probably the last time that I shall speak from this place, and I must say that I do not share the opinion either of Mr. Hartsen or Mr. Twist. Do the existing political circumstances prevent the House from giving an opinion upon the question if the declaration of war with the Sultan of Atchin was just? I don't think so. On the contrary, I think that occasion most favourable. The House asked that the documents should be laid before the members, and why are they reluctant to discuss them? The judgment would have still more value because the members did not meddle with the political struggles, by which the Cabinet was overthrown. If they don't enter into discussion, then I must come to the conclusion that they think the documents satisfactory. Even if the Chamber should pass a vote of confidence the Minister said he would maintain his determination to resign. Notwithstanding these positive declarations, however, the motion of Mr. Hartsen was carried by a very large majority.

This, of course, has entirely altered the position of affairs. The King, I hear, wished that the Minister should remain in office till he returns from his trip to Switzerland, next month. There would also be no more question of a dissolution, which by most of the Liberal papers is regarded as a necessity. But on the other hand we must not forget that in the course of this month the Budget for 1875 must be prepared, and it would be inconsistent that a new Ministry should be called upon to defend a Budget of the old one. I fear that it will be very difficult to make a Ministerial combination which would be backed by a majority, and I am informed that the present Ministry will most positively decline to remain in office and to dissolve the Second Chamber. This measure they will leave to the new Cabinet to apply if needful.

Some time ago I mentioned that Mr. Pompe Van Meerdervoort, a doctor of medicine at the Hague, had been appointed a member of our Embassy in Japan. Most probably this appointment is due to Enamoto, who is well-known here, because he was educated in this country and he lived for a long time at the Hague. He returned to Japan with some vessels which were constructed in Dutch yards for the Japanese Government. On his arrival in Japan he was appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg. Our department of Foreign Affairs received some time ago a sum of f.330,000 on account of the Simoneseiki indemnity, and this sum was now followed by another instalment of the same amount. The Minister intends to expend a part of this money upon a new hotel for the successive Ministers of the department for Foreign Affairs. This plan, however, meets with much opposition, both in the Press and in Parliament.

ROTTERDAM, JULY 9.

There is a great lack of soldiers for our East India army. The Minister has re-issued the decree by which f.200 is promised to any young soldier who will enrol himself for four years' service, whilst a bonus of f.300 is given for six years. The Minister has also addressed to the officers of the General Staff a request that they shall engage themselves for three years in Java, in order to re-organise the General Staff. It is said that Captains J. C. G. de Beer Poortugaal and A. Kool have volunteered.

It is now officially stated that the gift of the nation, which was presented to the King on the 12th of May, amounted to f.196,891. A *cadeau* has yet to arrive from the Dutch residents in Japan, and another from the children in Java.

The election for the vacant seat at Amersfoort has not been favourable to the anti-revolutionists, Mr. Van Asch Van Wyk having been beaten by a small majority by the Conservative candidate, Mr. Van Goltstein.

General Verspyck will arrive in a few days at the Hague. The Conservative *Dagblad* suggests that he should receive an ovation.

Mr. J. H. Schröder is appointed secretary to the Steam Ship Company "Java," in place of Mr. H. Heybroek, jun.

I regret to record the death of Mr. W. Verschnur, the animal painter. His pictures are much celebrated.

Two sons of the Crown Prince of Prussia have arrived at the watering place of Scheveningen.

Her Majesty the Queen will return from Marienbad on the 30th inst.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

THE RIOT AT SHANGHAI.

THE mail from China has put us in possession of the full particulars of the recent riot on the French concession at Shanghai. It seems that, a short time since, a dispute arose between the Ningpo guild and the French Municipal Council concerning a project of the latter to make certain roads through the Ningpo burial grounds. The undertaking was one which deeply affected the religious instincts of the Chinamen, and public feeling ran high on the subject. However, to the credit of the Ningpo men, be it said, that up to the moment when the riot actually broke out they left their case entirely in the hands of the guild; no overt demonstration of hostility occurred, and in all probability the question in dispute would have been peaceably arranged had not an untoward collision between the French police and a party of Ningpo men set the smouldering fire in a blaze. How or by whom the first blow was struck is a disputed point, but the fact remains that a policeman was subjected to a good deal of illusage; that the houses of the Inspector of Roads and of other Frenchmen were attacked, and that one other foreigner, a Miss MACLEAN, a missionary lady, escaped violence only by satisfying the mob that she was not a Frenchwoman. Later in the afternoon the appearance of landing parties from the American and French men-of-war in harbour, and of the Shanghai volunteers, restored order.

Such, briefly stated, are the circumstances connected with this outbreak of popular feeling, and there is no disguising the fact that they add another instance of the want of consideration that Frenchmen as a nation so often show to the beliefs and prejudices of Orientals. It cannot be denied that in too many instances the French missionaries who have suffered death in the interior of China have brought martyrdom upon themselves by their disregard for so much that Chinamen hold sacred; to the same cause must be attributed the late assassinations and massacres in Tongkin, and in the instance before us it was by ignoring the faith most deeply rooted in the minds of the people that the French Municipal Councillors aroused passions which ended in riot and bloodshed. The belief in the intimate connection which exists between the living and the dead, and the consequent necessity that the graves of those who have departed to the land of spirits, having once been placed in the most favourable positions, should be left in undisturbed repose, is as firmly as it is generally held throughout the land. It is a cardinal point in the "Feng-Shui superstition," and one which has hitherto acted as the most formidable opponent to the introduction of Christianity and railroads. Any attempt, therefore, to overcome so strong a prejudice should have been made with great circumspection, and with due consideration for the feelings of those interested; but, with every respect for the French Municipal Council of Shanghai, we must take leave to doubt whether they are a body in whose hands it would be safe to leave such a delicate negotiation. As is too often the case with the French, the moment when calmness and firmness was most needed they surrendered. It is only right to add that it was the Consul, M. GODEAUX, who committed this very weak act. As soon as the affair reached a riot the whole course of things was altered, and the rioters should have been made to understand that order must be first established, and negotiations could then ensue. To post a proclamation, such as it seems M.

GODEAUX did, in the thick of the row, was very distinctly to prove that fear took possession of the foreigners. For the rioters to have practically gained their ends is the most disastrous precedent, and cannot be too severely condemned. The fact that the interests of all Europeans in China are inseparably bound up together, gives us a right thus freely to comment on the conduct of our neighbours. That the outbreak was directed against the French only is proved by the fact that the instant the mob became aware that Miss MACLEAN was not of that nationality they helped her to a place of security. But it must be remembered that this was also the case at Tientsin, and that yet others besides Frenchmen were stricken down by the blow which was aimed exclusively at them.

LORD STANLEY ON THE STRAITS.

THE subject of the Administration of the Straits Settlements under the late Governor was introduced in the House of Lords on the 6th inst. by Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY. In bringing the subject before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord STANLEY alluded to a former motion he had made respecting the Straits, and his utter failure to elicit anything but contradictions. Lord STANLEY felt bound to ask for an inquiry into the administration of the Straits up to November, 1873, as a matter of justice to the new Governor, who ought to be permitted to start fair. His Lordship then touched upon the subject of the charges made against the late Governor in the *Straits Times*, and stated his opinion that it was the duty of the Government to ascertain clearly the truth of those statements, and either clear the late Governor or prosecute the *Straits Times* for calumny. His Lordship then alluded to various other matters, including the steamers, the opium farming, and the flogging of the Chinese rioters, and he considered that these matters were sufficient justification for an inquiry, as in his opinion those who would screen the late Administration of the Straits from a thorough investigation, or who would refuse to produce the correspondence and papers which could throw light upon it, merely pleaded guilty to it. The Earl of KIMBERLEY, the late Colonial Secretary, in reply, said that Lord STANLEY had evidently misunderstood him if he had believed him to have said that Sir HARRY ORD had never made any mistakes. While considering that Sir HARRY had been attacked rather unfairly, he had admitted that he had failed on some occasions, though, on the whole, he had done good service. He should be glad of the production of the correspondence, but if it were produced he should doubt if Lord STANLEY would be able to find grounds for an inquiry. The Earl of CARNARVON then rose, and after dealing with several of the charges brought against Sir HARRY ORD in detail, said the inquiry which Lord STANLEY asked for would be almost without precedent, and could only be justified by a conviction on the part of the Secretary of State that serious abuses had occurred. He could not hold out any promise that an inquiry would be instituted. Lord STANLEY having expressed himself satisfied, the matter was allowed to drop. It is to be regretted that the subject of this debate was not brought forward at an earlier period, but we think it is one of those cases to which the old adage applies of "better late than never." We certainly think that Colonial Governors who have committed gross faults should be overhauled. The excuses made by Lord CARNARVON for Sir HARRY ORD will be seen by our readers to be opposed to the facts, but it is hardly necessary or useful to criticise them now.

Mr. BOURKE, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. DENISON, stated that no correspondence had been received from the Governor of Singapore in reference to the Atchin War which could be usefully produced. This can only mean in official parlance that it was not convenient to produce it. If any sort of reason had been given "why," it would have been more satisfactory. The reply in regard to mediation is equally equivocal, as it is on record that the Sultan of ATCHIN applied for our good offices, and a letter from Her MAJESTY was despatched to him by H.M.S. *Thalia*.

WE have received a copy of an Address by Captain SPRYE to the various Chambers of Commerce who have

taken an interest in the opening of trade with Western China and Rangoon, which we shall refer to in our next.

THE report of Mr. RUSSELL ROBERTSON on the trade of Yokohama for 1873 has attracted much attention, and it is to be hoped that those engaged in the trade will profit by it.

THE TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

The following is a summary of Mr. Russell Robertson's Trade Report for Kanagawa for 1873:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The figures for 1873 show as follows:—

Imports	...	...	...	\$19,535,758
Exports	...	...	...	15,095,218
Total	...	...	...	\$34,630,976

being \$523,040 in excess of 1872.

The following are comparative tables for the two years:—

	1873.	1872.
Imports	\$19,535,758	\$20,063,125
Exports	15,095,218	14,044,811
	\$34,630,976	\$34,107,936

Or to particularise—

IMPORTS.		1873.	1872.
Cotton Manufactures	...	\$6,913,961	\$8,374,703
Woollen Manufactures	...	2,725,917	4,654,191
Mixed Cotton and Woollen	...	2,425,867	1,237,166
Arms and Ammunition	...	210,408	83,617
Metals	...	570,145	318,974
Miscellaneous, foreign	...	4,514,608	3,293,213
Miscellaneous, local	...	2,174,762	2,101,261
		\$19,535,758	\$20,063,125
EXPORTS.		1873.	1872.
Silk, Raw	...	\$7,050,656	\$7,178,500
Silkworm Egg Cards	...	3,082,360	1,920,787
Tea	...	3,339,941	3,061,625
Copper	...	206,955	443,378
Miscellaneous	...	1,465,306	1,440,521
		\$15,095,218	\$14,044,811

IN IMPORTS		1873.	1872.
Cotton Manufactures exhibit a decrease of	...	...	\$1,460,742
Woollens a decrease of	...	...	1,928,274
Mixed Cottons and Woollens an increase of	...	...	1,188,701
Arms and Ammunition	...	...	126,791
Metals	...	...	251,171
Miscellaneous, foreign	...	...	1,221,485
Miscellaneous, local	...	...	73,501

IN EXPORTS		1873.	1872.
Silk shows a decrease of	...	...	\$127,844
Silkworm Egg Cards an increase of	...	...	1,111,573
Tea an increase of	...	...	278,316
Copper an increase of	...	...	236,423
Miscellaneous an increase of	...	...	24,785

It will thus be seen that the value of the import trade for 1873 falls short of that of 1872 by \$527,367, while the export trade for 1873 is in excess of that of 1872 by \$1,050,407, showing, as before stated, a total increase of \$523,040 in the value of the trade for 1873 over that of 1872.

Under the heading Cotton Manufactures it appears that the trade in Grey Shirtings has kept very steady.

The figures of 1873 are rather in excess of those of 1872, but this is probably only owing to the fact that T-Cloths formed a separate item in the returns for 1872 and do not so appear in the tables for 1873.

There has been a considerably increased importation in Chin'zees, Velvets, Turkey Reds, Muslins, and Cambrics. This, however, may be accounted for by the stocks of most of these goods having been light at the end of 1872. Shipments to this during the past year have been considerably in excess of requirements, and consequently business has been of an unprofitable character.

COTTON YARN.—The large importation in 1872, which led to an accumulation of stock, has certainly not been without its effects upon this staple, and the past year has been characterized by the supply being far in excess of the demand, leading to prices ruinous to importers.

In spite of the importation having fallen from 121,950 piculs in 1872 to 83,128 piculs in 1873, the stock is still more than ample for the requirements of the Japanese.

IN WOOLLENS there is a considerable falling off, and Camlets, once quite an important article under this heading, have now dwindled down to comparative insignificance.

FLANNEL shows an import value of \$180,130 in 1873 as compared with \$1,284,160 in 1872. The excessive importation both of this article and of cloth in 1872 were initiated by too sanguine merchants both here and at home, who conceived the idea that Japan would generally adopt European-made garments. This, however, has proved to be a mistake, for except at prices far below cost the natives do not seem to be sufficiently wealthy to purchase. On such goods as these, with the one exception of French Mousselines, the losses incurred have been exceedingly heavy.

Blankets show a diminution, for although this class of goods is much used by Japanese, competition amongst foreign merchants has rendered the trade in them unprofitable.

As regards METALS, Lead figures for a limited amount, but the trade

in Manufactured Iron has increased considerably, namely, from 58,891 piculs, valued at \$285,982, imported in 1872, to 88,058 piculs and some odd cases, valued at \$400,313, imported in 1873.

Pig Iron and Kentledge on the other hand show a decline, the importation in 1873 only reaching 1,048 piculs, valued at \$1,351, against 10,381 piculs, valued at \$23,357, imported in 1872. The difference in these figures is due more to the requirements of the railways, light-house, and docks at Yokosuka than to any positive expansion of the trade.

The imports of Arms, Ammunition, and Accoutrements, other than for purely departmental purposes is still on a reduced scale.

Large importations of Kerosene oil have at times been made from America, and the trade, though apparently unprofitable, has largely increased.

On the whole the past year has been a most unprofitable one for all merchants engaged in the import business.

The close of 1872 showed a considerable increase in the consumption of many kinds of goods, especially Cotton and Woollen Mixtures, which, for the most part, were readily saleable at a fair profit. On the supposition that this demand would not only continue, but probably increase, orders for more goods were sent home, which proved, however, to be far in excess of the requirements of the country.

The increase in the stock of French Mousselines consequent upon the excessive importation has been latterly a serious loss to importers.

SILK.—The export for 1873 shows 11,869 piculs 48 catties, valued at \$7,050,656, against 10,252 piculs, valued at \$7,158,500, exported in 1872. The year opened unfavourably for exporters, and prices gave way towards the end of February, the lowest point being reached in September, after which they rapidly advanced until in December the highest point was reached. Upon the whole, the year must be considered as highly unsatisfactory to silk importers. The alleged superiority of hand-reeled silk to that turned out by machinery is combated by the fact that the latter commands a far higher price in the Yokohama market than the former, and the large outlay that has been made on the establishment at Tomioka, where silk is reeled by machinery under foreign supervision, not to mention other establishments at Yedo and elsewhere, tends to confirm the success achieved over hand-reeling.

SILK-WORM EGG CARDS.—There were exported in 1873 1,409,537 cards valued at \$3,032,360, against 1,280,525 cards valued at \$1,920,787, exported in 1872. The valuation placed on the export for 1872 was too low, namely, \$1.50 per card, and \$2.40 would have been a fairer valuation, thus giving \$3,073,260 as the value of the export for that year. The market opened later than in any previous year, the first purchases being made in the beginning of October. Although at first buyers were by no means prepared to pay the high prices asked by Japanese, still as it became known that the export would be restricted (owing to Government legislation in that direction) to about 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 cards, and as the season was very far advanced without any purchases having been effected, buyers were obliged to give in, and sellers obtained almost the prices asked.

One of the most notable features of the market was the great demand for cards from the district of Shimamura in Joshiu. This seed, it seems, is not so much affected by the changes of temperature, and hatches well even in unfavourable seasons when the more delicate kinds from Shinshiu and Oshiu have given poor results. The quantity of Shimamura cards available for export was only 30,000, and these were immediately bought up on arrival at \$3.80 to \$4.15 per card. Cards from Yonezawa were also much in request at \$3.30 to \$3.50.

TEA.—In 1873 there were 11,339,466 lbs. of tea, valued at \$3,339,941, exported, against 11,663,333 lbs., valued at \$3,061,625, in 1872. The prices for common Tea were \$23 to \$24 per picul, and for choice \$42 to \$45. The highest prices paid for new Teas in May 1873 at the commencement of the Tea season were \$50 to \$60 and \$65 to \$75 per picul respectively.

TOBACCO.—In 1873 807,157 piculs Tobacco, valued at \$60,840, were imported, against 2,821 piculs, valued at \$22,568, exported in 1872. Tobacco is now very generally grown throughout the country.

VEGETABLE AND BEES WAX.—The export of this from Kanagawa has never attained to any very high figure. The returns for 1873 show only—Vegetable Wax 150 piculs, valued at \$1,820, Bees Wax 8 piculs and 25 catties, valued at \$101.

HEMP.—Japan is known to produce hemp of the finest quality, but it has as yet found no market out of the country. It can only be laid down in England at so high a price as to effectually shut it out from competition with Manila hemp, the latter well answering all the purposes to which coarser hemp is applied—namely, cordage and sail cloth. Hempen cloths are freely used by the Japanese, and it is not improbable that before long machinery may be brought to bear upon this industry.

RICE.—The prohibition on the export of Rice has ceased to exist, its free export having been declared by Government order dated July 15, 1873. The Custom House Returns for the year give the export of rice as almost nil, one hundred and seventy-one piculs, but probably no notice has been taken of the export on Government account, and further, although the prohibition against the export has been withdrawn, there has been no inducement to ship. The Chamber of Commerce Returns place the export of 1873 at 215,984 piculs, valued at \$347,832, and this export was confined entirely to the first six months of the year, and consisted probably of coast shipments. The returns for Hiogo and Osaka show an export of 154,432 piculs, valued at \$520,678.74, shipped during the year 1873. Rice is largely grown within this Consulate district.

SHIPPING.—In 1873 87 vessels, with a tonnage of 75,176 tons, all with cargoes, entered the port, against 80 vessels, with a tonnage of 59,811 tons, in 1872. The increase in entries with cargo tonnage for the past year is 16,879 tons over 1872, but with numerically one ship less. The clearances in 1873 amounted to 36 vessels, with a tonnage of 31,419 tons, against 57 vessels, with a tonnage of 39,393 tons, in 1872. The total entries of British ships from and to other countries is, for 1873, 20 vessels, with a tonnage of 11,002 tons, and the total clearances 34 vessels, with a tonnage of 25,707 tons.

Yokohama still labours under all the disadvantages attended on a comparatively open roadstead, and with few or no facilities for landing or shipping cargo, though the improvements recently made by the Japanese Government at the principal landing place should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. With regard to the purchasing power of money it may be mentioned that the cost of the daily necessities of life in Yokohama is so high that Japanese find it cheaper to incur the expense of a journey by rail to Kanagawa and back buying their supplies in that town, than to purchase them in Yokohama. Looking to the position of the artisan and labourer in this district both may be considered as well to do. Little or no distress exists amongst the agricultural classes. Their wants are few and they are content to live on without seeking materially to improve their circumstances. There is no doubt that the rate of living in and about Yokohama for all classes of Japanese has increased to an unprecedented extent of late years. Ten years ago a Japanese officer of standing attached to any of the local Government offices here could live comfortably as a married man on twenty-two dollars a month. This would admit of his keeping a good table, dressing well, keep of servants, and a horse. The same mode of living cannot be indulged in now under seventy-five or eighty dollars a month. In 1860 a Japanese servant would cost his master, keep and wages included, about eighteen dollars per annum. The estimated cost now is twenty-five dollars.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(July 6th.) Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, on rising to put a question to the Secretary for the Colonies on the subject of these Settlements, said the object of the motion he before made respecting the Malay Peninsula was to point out the risk of this country being insensibly led on to the conquest of the Malay Peninsula, and to elicit from Her Majesty's Government a declaration in opposition to such a course. He failed entirely, and, in consequence of having made some accessory matters too prominent, only succeeded in eliciting contradictions from the two Secretaries of State, repeated on a subsequent occasion, and sufficient to have silenced him till next Session, had he not been sure of the facts of which he had spoken. He had referred to the bad administration of the Straits Settlements incidentally only and to support his main argument, and not expecting that it would be denied. He made a mistake in twitting the noble earl (the Earl of Carnarvon) with the appointment of the late Governor, for it was unnecessary, as he mentioned at the same time to their lordships that the noble earl was not responsible for that Governor's acts, having quitted office shortly after his appointment. It was also unnecessary since he was as well aware as the noble earl (Carnarvon) that no motives of private friendship or favouritism had anything to do with that appointment. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl would perhaps, however, admit, if not to their lordships, at least within his own mind, that he had some provocation in consequence of his laudation of the affairs of the Straits when speaking of the Gold Coast; and subsequently the noble earl told their lordships he had never heard of any dissatisfaction with the Colonial-Office in the Straits. He thought the noble earl had shown by that statement that from the time he left the Colonial-Office until he returned to it this year he had not read any of the Straits newspapers. He must protest against the doctrine held by his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) that three years was too long ago to refer back; what political action or circumstances could he mention the origin of which did not date from a longer period than three years? He must also protest against the doctrine that, if the conduct of a Colonial Governor was called in question, it was the duty of all the Ministers under whom he had served to defend him *per fas aut nefas*, whether he was right or wrong. Such a doctrine would make public interest go to the wall, and a Governor who might have been reproved by the Minister in private would find himself upheld and approved by the Minister in public. If he was told that it was too late, only six months after an administration had ceased, to call it in question, he urged that had he done so while the Governor was in office he should have been told he was weakening his hands. Though he was prepared for a sharp reply from his noble friend opposite (the Earl of Carnarvon), since he had, perhaps, brought it on himself, he was not prepared for what fell from his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley), against whom he had said nothing, and from whose despatches in the Salangore Blue-book he had read passages in support of his views; and it was only after the discussion was over he understood that his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) might have felt that he had been implying that he was in the case of "*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*." After what his noble friend had said he felt bound to ask for an inquiry into the administration of the Straits up to November, 1873, and in justice to the new Governor, Sir Andrew Clarke, there should be an inquiry into the system, so that the new Governor might start fair. But, perhaps he was wrong in asking for an inquiry as to the whole of the matters that might be thought to be fit subjects for one, since the Colonial-office might have and probably had already inquired into many of these matters; but what was wanted was that the Colonial-office should publish its own judgment on these matters, either by laying the correspondence before their lordships or by ordering the Straits Government to publish them, that the colonial public might know that the Colonial-office had been watchful over its interests. With regard to the question of presents, he would only observe that the defence offered by the noble earl (the Earl of Carnarvon) merely stated that which was stated in the letter to the *Straits Times*, which he himself had read to the House; and he did say that if the Government believed that letter to be a calumny they were bound to prosecute the *Straits Times* and to clear the late Governor completely, in which case he should be anxious to express to him his regret at having brought that letter before their

lordships. He would go further, and say that if the late Governor would tell him in black and white that neither directly nor indirectly had he taken any other presents than those arms referred to by the Secretary of State, he should be willing to express to Sir Harry Ord his regret for having given him a moment's pain. He could not help feeling that Sir Harry was indebted to him for having given him the opportunity of meeting a charge made in the Singapore papers months before he left the colony, and which it did not appear he had ever denied or noticed. He now came to another matter. In a letter signed "Economist," which appeared in the *Straits Times* in 1870, this statement was made:—

"Was not the office of Assistant Colonial Secretary created by the recommendation of Sir H. Ord? Did not Sir H. Ord put into it his own private secretary, Mr. Plow, already the holder of two offices, to keep the place warm for the gentleman appointed by the Secretary of State? Did he not authorise Mr. Plow to draw the full pay of the new office (£800 to £800 a year, I believe) in addition to his own two full pays? Did he not even authorise him to receive it after Mr. Irving had been appointed to the office at home and was entitled to half the salary? Lastly, was not the office a perfect sinecure all last year, and did not Mr. Plow resign it because the present Colonial Secretary, Captain Shaw, insisted on his doing some work, or at least attending for some time at the office? If these questions cannot be answered in the negative, one or more has still to be asked. Is it to the 'Colonial system,' or to Lord Granville, or to Sir H. Ord, that this happy disposal of the Colonial funds is to be attributed?"

The Colonial-office did take action in this matter by redressing this financial irregularity, and it might be fairly assumed that it blamed the Governor and conveyed its approval to the treasurer, who had been upright and had upheld the rules and regulations of the service. He challenged the Colonial-office to produce this correspondence, and he challenged his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) to ask for its production, that their lordships might judge whether he was justified in stating that the Governor had always acted with perfect fidelity. He must remind their lordships that the Straits Settlements under the India-office had been perfectly peaceful, but that shortly after the transfer to the Colonial-office every portion of the community was in arms against the Governor, the London merchants connected with the Straits were driven to found an association to oppose a course of what was described as reckless and selfish expenditure, for a colony that had a revenue of less than £300,000 saw in three years some £50,000 spent in building a palace for the Governor, and some £60,000 more for buying and keeping up steamers. The complaint also was generally made that these steamers were not used for public purposes, but that they served too much the purposes of pleasure yachts, and the item of "travelling expenses" in the Colonial Budget was one which required the attention of the Colonial-office. But it was not merely the large sums thus taken from the public purse for private purposes which attracted attention and excited universal reprobation, there was the manner in which it was done. The Legislative Council was first told that the amount for the Government-house was not to exceed £22,000. This was soon exceeded by some £5,000 or £6,000. Then a further sum of £9,000 was obtained on a misrepresentation of what was already voted. He believed that not only the colony, but the Colonial-office was misled on this point. Then the French system of *virements*, invented by M. Janvier de la Motte was resorted to, so that money voted for a different purpose was applied to the Government-house. So as regards steamers—representing to the Legislative Council that the cost of a steamer and steam launch would not exceed £16,000 or £17,000, Sir H. Ord got a vote passed authorising him to buy those vessels. The vote made no mention of the limit; a copy of it was sent home to the Colonial-office, and they ordered a vessel which was to cost £23,000 at home, and perhaps £2,000 more to send her to the colony. Fortunately the Straits Association interfered, and the Colonial-office prevented the construction of the vessel and sent out a cheaper one. But what was his noble friend's (the Earl of Kimberley) opinion of the pecuniary administration of this public servant, whom he proclaimed the other day as faithful. In a despatch of August 15, 1871, he said:—

"The expenditure of the Colony does not appear to me so satisfactory. I have noticed in the two last quarterly returns, as well as in the details of the Supplementary Estimates of previous years, that the Estimates are not drawn with as much care as is desirable; and that while in ordinary services there has been a constant and considerable increase, no great work of public importance, with the exception of the Government-house at Singapore, has been yet undertaken. It should be borne in mind by the officers of your Government that a prosperous revenue furnishes no reason for lax or injudicious expenditure, and that those Colonial Governments which have presumed on a temporary surplus have in many cases been severely inconvenienced when unexpected circumstances called for summary retrenchment. In such cases, the first to suffer and to complain have been the officers of the Civil Administration, through the laxity of which disorder has arisen."

There is another matter which should become the subject of inquiry, and that was the opium farming. The late Governor renewed the opium farm for three years, though the lease had not expired, instead of leaving this to be done by his successor. He desired also to request the noble earl the Secretary for the Colonies to turn his attention generally to the subject of opium farming by the British Government, as opium in the Straits and in Hong Kong required restriction and regulation still more than liquor in England; and the conduct of the British Government in this respect had been very severely commented upon by French writers. Now, in all that he had said he had merely repeated what had been matter of public fame for a long time in the colony and among colonial men at home, and he trusted that he should not be met again by remonstrances against making charges and raking up old stories. In his opinion, those who would screen the late administration of the Straits from a thorough investigation, or who would refuse to produce the correspondence and papers which could throw light upon it, merely pleaded guilty for it. To say they would have no inquiry meant that the late Straits Administration was unable to

face one. It was too late now meant that after six months' retirement a Governor might plead the Statute of Limitations. If that was the answer he was to receive it would be a significant one, and he should be quite satisfied that the complaints as to the state of things which exasperated the Straits Settlements for the last six years were not imaginary, but only too well founded. He now came to a complaint which was one which specially required inquiry into, and the result of the inquiry should be laid before their lordships. He referred to the flogging of Chinese rioters. This flogging was quite unnecessary; it was contrary to public policy to establish severer punishments for one class of Her Majesty's subjects than for another. While we objected to certain Chinese punishments as barbarous, we ought not to set such a bad example to the Chinese. If the Government set the example of flogging, it was no wonder that the planters should follow it, and that recently two planters should have received three months' and four months' imprisonment only, for flogging a coolie to death. The *Straits Times* also had urged against flogging rioters that often the wrong man would be flogged. The Chinese guilds were not, as was stated the other evening by the Secretary of State (the Earl of Carnarvon), secret societies; but no accusation of secrecy ought to have weight against these Chinese guilds in this country, where so many Englishmen belonged to a secret society—that of the Freemasons—without that fact being thought blamable by those who belonged to that body. Colonel Cavanagh did him the honour to ask his opinion, many years ago, about these, and he recommended him to give an official position to their head men and make them responsible for keeping the peace. He learnt later that this had long been the practice in the Philippine Islands and in Java, where it had met with complete success. The flogging in the Straits Settlements had consisted of legal and illegal flogging. A law was passed in the Straits to sanction flogging of Chinese rioters, and it was a pleasure to him to be able to state that his noble friend (Earl Granville) refused his sanction to it. After that, flogging took place, he believed, illegally. Later, a law for flogging was again passed, and he did not know whether it received the sanction of his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) or not. If he did not sanction it, then all the flogging which undoubtedly occurred was illegal and required inquiry into. If he did sanction it it would be for him to explain the grounds on which he sanctioned it after his predecessor had refused to do so, and it must be remembered that no change had occurred in the circumstances of Singapore. Their lordships would probably be inclined to prefer the course taken by the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs to that taken by the late Secretary for the Colonies. It would be necessary for the Colonial-office now to inquire into this matter, and consider whether it could continue to give its sanction to such a law, and could justify it. Another law, authorising the summary expulsion of Chinese from the Straits, was also passed, and gave rise to much dissatisfaction at the time, and required inquiry in order that the Government might decide whether it should continue to sanction or should abrogate it. The noble lord concluded by asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was instituting, or was about to institute, an inquiry into the state of the administration of the Straits Settlements previous to November, 1873.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said that as his noble friend had referred to several matters which occurred when he was at the Colonial-office, he thought it would be well if he made a few observations before his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies rose to reply. His noble friend who had just addressed the House somewhat misunderstood him the other evening when he understood him to say that they could not go into the transactions to which his noble friend had called attention because they occurred three years ago. What he said on the occasion was that the correspondence relating to those transactions was presented three years ago, and that he thought, therefore, his noble friend might have challenged the conduct of the Straits Government at an earlier period than the present. Again, his noble friend seemed to have understood him as holding that Sir Harry Ord had never made any mistakes. He had not taken up any such position. He thought his noble friend had attacked Sir Harry Ord rather unfairly, but so far from saying that he had made no mistakes, he said he had failed on some occasions, though, on the whole, he had done good service. It was of but few governors of colonies it could be said they had made no mistakes. His noble friend had referred to the case of the double appointment in which Mr. Plow was drawing the pay of Colonial Secretary when he ought not to have been doing so. When the matter came under his own notice as Secretary for the Colonies it at once appeared to him that there was not the least doubt about the matter, and, believing that Mr. Plow was not entitled to draw that pay, he ordered an inquiry into the matter, and, as the result of that inquiry, he directed that the money so drawn should be refunded. Then, as regarded the finances, in a despatch which he sent out to Singapore he called attention to the fact that the management of the finances was not satisfactory. The matter was considered and discussed at Singapore and in the Colonial-office, and in certain respects improvements were effected at Singapore. Then came the question of flogging. In a Peace Preservation Act sent over here for approval it was proposed that the punishment of flogging might be inflicted for illegally carrying arms. Lord Granville objected to that, but subsequently another code was prepared, and in it that punishment was proposed for certain offences. He was not enamoured of the punishment of flogging. He thought we should be very cautious in giving it our sanction, and that it should be inflicted only in cases of great brutality. It was inflicted only in such cases under the general code to which he had just alluded, but it was proposed that it should also be inflicted in the case of rioting, but only under peculiar circumstances. The Peace Preservation Act of the Settlement provided that in certain cases of rioting the magistrates might by proclamation acquire larger powers of dealing with the rioters. When at the Colonial-office he came to the conclusion that in these very serious cases, and after the place had been put under proclamation, flogging might be inflicted on the rioters. The Chinese guilds were a source of considerable embarrassment to the Government. Those societies did not quarrel with the Government, but they quarrelled with one another, and in these con-

licts lives had sometimes been sacrificed in Singapore. The Governor had informed him that in these serious cases flogging was approved by the whole of the European population, and he thought he had informed him that it was approved by the Chinese residents also. If his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies saw no objection to producing the correspondence referring to those several matters, he for his own part should be glad of its production, but if it were produced he should not think his noble friend would be able to lay grounds for an inquiry, now that Sir Harry Ord no longer held office, and that the Governor was Sir Andrew Clarke, than whom there was no abler servant of the Crown. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of CARNARVON must demur to the remarks made by the noble lord at the outset of his speech as to his not having made a sufficient study of the Colonial newspapers. Having regard to the number of our Colonies and the number of newspapers published in them, it would be impossible for anyone to find time to read them all. The noble lord had spoken of the expenditure under Sir Harry Ord, and had referred to the Government House. It was true that Sir Harry Ord did lay his plans for that House on a larger scale than the circumstances of the colony warranted, but he was blamed for that by his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley), and also for allowing the building of that house to take precedence of every other work of building. It must, however, be borne in mind that the expenditure for Government-house was sanctioned by the unofficial members of the Governor's Council, and it must also be remembered that he left the colony with a surplus. The case of the steamers was this:—When the Straits Settlements were handed over, the steamers previously in use were worn out. Sir Harry Ord, with the consent of his Council, made a requisition for a steamer to cost £16,000; but by additional fittings the price was brought up to £23,000. He was directed to strike that sum out of the Estimates, and a steamer which cost less than £16,000 was sent out. The noble lord spoke of the transfer of unexpended balances from one head of expenditure to another. It was true that the practice was not restricted as much as it ought to have been at Singapore. He did not like the system, but it was not peculiar to the Straits Settlements. It prevailed in this country till within a few years ago, and, subject to a Minute in Council, it still existed in Australia. As to the case of Mr. Plow, had Sir H. Ord attended to the Colonial rules he would have known that such appointments, if not actually prohibited, were discouraged by those rules; but as his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) had explained, the disapprobation of the Colonial-office was expressed in that case. With respect to flogging, the offences for which the Penal Code of the Straits Settlements provided flogging were analogous in their character to those for which flogging was inflicted in this country. The question of that penalty in those cases had been very fully considered in the colony, and certainly he was not prepared to advise any alteration in the law. The Peace Preservation Act provided flogging for rioting with deadly weapons. It could only be inflicted in cases of rioting after proclamation, and the number of lashes was specified. Although flogging might be repugnant to our notions, it might be said to be almost indigenous to Eastern nations, and he would not undertake to recommend its immediate abolition in those rioting cases. There had been no petition or remonstrance on the subject, and he had not heard any abuse alleged until the noble lord stated that two coolies had been flogged to death, and that the person who inflicted the flogging had received only four months' imprisonment. He should like to have further particulars, if the noble lord could furnish them, for there was no account of the case at the Colonial-office. The inquiry which the noble lord now asked for would be almost without precedent. It could be justified only by a conviction on the part of the Colonial Secretary that serious abuses had occurred. (Hear, hear.) He did not think such abuses had occurred, and, therefore, he could not hold out to the noble lord the slightest expectation that an inquiry be instituted. (Hear, hear.) The case was one of a Crown Colony. There had been mistakes; his noble friend the late Secretary for the Colonies had expressed his opinion on those mistakes, and that in a very unsparing manner; but it would be very unjust to Sir Harry Ord if the Government gave any grounds for the belief that they thought an inquiry into his conduct was necessary. No petition or memorial asking for such an inquiry had been addressed to the Crown, and in his opinion not the slightest case had been made out for it. During Sir Harry Ord's Governorship the expenditure of the colony never reached its income; no new tax was imposed; the value of land increased largely; the trade of the settlement increased 27 per cent.; the increase of shipping entered was to the extent of 40 per cent., and that of shipping cleared to the extent of forty-five, and when revenue and expenditure were taken—though it was difficult to make an exact comparison in consequence of the transfer of various items—the result was that a colony which commenced its career without a balance had a credit at the commencement of the present year of nearly \$700,000. (Hear, hear.) Before producing the despatches referred to by his noble friend (the Earl of Kimberley) it would be necessary to look through them; but, as far as the Colonial-office was concerned, there was no objection to their production.

LORD STANLEY of ALDERLEY having expressed himself satisfied with the result of the discussion, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN UNSEAWORTHY SHIP.

(6th.) MR. BATES asked the hon. member for Pembroke whether he could now give the name of the ship, with her net register tonnage, that was about to sail for China, whose uppermost deck was several inches amidships below the water.—MR. REED said he had taken pains to trace the name of the vessel, and having ascertained it he had communicated it to his hon. friend the member for Hull some days ago. He had no personal information as to her tonnage, but he had learnt

from his hon. friend that she was only about 100 tons gross register, and loaded with fuel. That she was about to proceed for China, and was in the condition that he had described, he had no doubt.—Mr. BATES asked for the name and the net register of the vessel.—Mr. REED explained that it was only his desire to avoid embroiling himself with the owners that had made him hesitate to give the steamer's name.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

(6th.) Mr. B. DENISON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table of the House a copy of the correspondence received from the Governor of Singapore as to the war between the Dutch and the Sultan of Atchin, and of correspondence with the Government of the Hague relative thereto; and if it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to offer their mediation, with a view to terminate the war.

Mr. BOURKE: I learn from the Colonial-office that there has been no correspondence received from the Governor of Singapore which could usefully be communicated to the House. No correspondence has passed with the Government of the Hague. No application for good offices having been received from either side, the question of mediation has not been entertained.

NOTICES BY MR. DENISON.

Address for Copy of Report as to capture of the German vessels *Marie Louise* and *Gazelle*, &c.

Address for Copy of the Correspondence as to Chinese cruisers who intercept trading vessels to and from Hong Kong.

Monetary and Commercial.

The continuance of a fair amount of activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market has steadied the tone of the Manchester market, but buyers have shown little inclination to follow the full, and in some cases higher prices asked by producers, and the business transacted has therefore been of a restricted character. At the close a steady feeling prevails, and the full prices of last week are held for, though the enquiry is only of a moderate nature. Private telegrams show the stock of Shirtings in Shanghai to have increased by 300,000 pieces during the past month, bringing it again to almost a million and a half of pieces.

A company has been formed, styled the Burma Agricultural, to acquire and cultivate land in British Burma. The directors include Messrs. Robert and Murray Gladstone, of Liverpool, merchants, Mr. Ogilvy, of London, merchant. We are glad to see that the labour of Captain Sprye to keep Burma to the front during the past fifteen years is beginning to tell.

The list of applications for shares in the Malayan Peninsula (East India) Tin Mining Company, Limited, was closed on Saturday last for London, and will close on Wednesday the 15th inst. for the country, and on Saturday the 18th inst. for the Continent.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company for the six months ending the 31st March last has been issued. The available balance amounts to £164,192 16s. 3d. Interim dividends of 4 per cent. have already been distributed to the quarter ending 31st December last, and the directors now recommend a division of 4s. per share, making, with the three previous payments, a total dividend for the year at the rate of 6 per cent. The sum of £38,993 12s. 3d. is carried forward to the reserve fund, which is now raised to £121,838 8s. 4d. Further important additions to the traffic of the company have been secured by the successful laying of the cables of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company; and by the opening of the Black Sea Telegraph Company's line, which connects Odessa and Constantinople with Egypt and India by the company's system. A considerable amount of traffic is already passing over the new lines.

The directors of the London and Westminster Bank announce a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June on the paid up-capital of £2,000,000. The rest or surplus fund will then amount to about £1,045,000. The distribution at the corresponding period of last year was at the same rate.

The directors of the City Bank declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, carrying forward as undivided profit £3,500. The distribution at the corresponding period of 1873 was at the same rate.

In the report of the Central Bank of London a dividend is recommended at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The sum of £1,500 is to be added to the reserve fund, and £3,797 carried forward.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the Union Bank of London on the 8th inst. was at the usual rate of 15 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 2½ per cent. upon the paid up capital, making together 10 per cent. for the past half-year, and, with the dividend and bonus paid in January last, 20 per cent. for the financial year. The amount to be carried forward to profit and loss new account is £218,800. At the corresponding period of last year the distribution was at the same rate, with £16,563 carried forward.

The directors of the London Joint-Stock Bank have resolved to declare, at the half-yearly general meeting, to be held on the 16th inst., a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, and, in addition, a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share, together £1 10s. per share, or 20

per cent. per annum, carrying forward the sum of £19,000. The sum carried forward at the corresponding period of last year was £19,800, and the same rate of dividend was then paid.

At the meeting of the Consolidated Bank the directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, that £3,500 be added to reserve fund, and that the balance of £5,792 6s. 10d. be carried forward to next account.

The directors of the Alliance Bank (Limited) recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of £8 per cent. per annum, and that £7,500 be added to the reserve fund, carrying forward about £13,500. At the corresponding period of last year the distribution was at the rate of 7 per cent.

The half-yearly report of the Metropolitan Bank recommends a dividend for the half-year ending 30th of June at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

It is announced by the United Discount Corporation that the accounts for the past half-year leave an available balance of £11,800 13s. 2d., and the directors propose a dividend of 4s. 2d. per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £1,383.

The directors of the National Discount Company, propose a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. At the corresponding period of last year the distribution was at the rate of 14 per cent.

The report of the Standard Discount Company (Limited) recommends the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, leaving £5,637 to be carried forward.

The Jorehaut Tea Company (Limited) have declared a further dividend, from the profits of 1873, of 13 per cent., making, with the interim dividend, 20 per cent., and leaving about 7 per cent. to be hereafter appropriated. At the corresponding period of 1873 the distribution was 12½ per cent., making 19 per cent. for the year.

The report of the Ouvah Coffee Company for the year ending the 30th May last shows a total profit of £26,491. A dividend is recommended of £1 per share, making, with the interim distribution in January of 10s. per share, 15 per cent. for the year.

The balance-sheet and statement of accounts presented at the meeting of the Netherlands-India Trading Bank will be found in our advertising columns.

A first return of 10s. per share is announced by the liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, payable on the 8th inst., or on any Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, in any subsequent week during July and August.

Messrs. Ker, Bolton, and Co., of Castle-street, Liverpool, give notice that they have closed their office, and that their business will henceforth be carried on at East India Avenue, London. Their Liverpool business will be attended to by Mr. William Laidlaw, at India Buildings, Water-street.

Mr. William Christian, formerly partner of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., of Bombay, has joined the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

The market for Bar Silver has been very inactive, and the nearest quotation is 58½d. There is no demand for the East. A large amount of Mexican Dollars has been disposed of at 57½d. per ounce. The market has since given way, and the recent arrival from New Orleans has only realised 57 1-16d. per oz., with a very limited inquiry.

A limited amount of Mexican dollars, brought by the State of Louisiana, has since been sold at 57 1-16d. per ounce, showing a decline of 3-16d. from the price realised last week. Bar Silver is steady, at 58½d. per ounce.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for June exhibit rather more favourable features than those of the previous five or six months. The declared value of our exportations in the month has been £19,367,613, against £19,460,083 in June, 1873—a diminution of only ½ per cent. Compared, however, with the corresponding month in 1872, the decline is 4½ per cent. In textile fabrics, cotton manufactures figure for an advance of 12 per cent.; linen piece-goods of 7½ per cent.; jute manufactures of 12½ per cent.; and silk manufactures of 40 per cent.; while woollen and worsted manufactures have decreased 3 per cent. The total value of our exportations for the six months ended the 30th June has been £117,831,214, against £125,786,557 in the corresponding period in 1873, a reduction of 6½ per cent. The total value of foreign and colonial produce imported into the United Kingdom for the month was £34,124,424, against £30,242,119 in the corresponding month of 1873, and £29,824,663 in 1872. For the six months the receipts were—in 1872, £175,537,851; 1873, £181,922,824; and 1874, £186,585,813.

The following is an extract from these Returns of the figures which refer to our Export trade with China and the Far East:—

To	COTTON YARN.		
	For the Month ended 30th June.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.
China and Hong Kong	lbs. 734,900 ...	1,143,500 ...	1,249,400
Japan...	1,866,400 ...	714,800 ...	20,000
Straits Settlements ...	181,500 ...	211,800 ...	197,300
Ceylon]	8,500 ...	4,400 ...	32,700

For the Six Months ended 30th June.				
China and Hong Kong	lbs.	4,223,430	5,288,060	7,328,300
Japan	"	4,860,260	4,021,910	3,039,900
Straits Settlements	"	789,510	1,145,110	1,256,560
Ceylon	"	44,350	100,700	176,000

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

For the Month ended 30th June.				
		1872.	1873.	1874.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	35,880,800	23,564,000	21,745,800
Japan	"	3,381,700	1,998,500	595,400
Philippine Islands	"	1,754,660	683,700	827,100
Java	"	2,953,400	1,550,000	2,250,000
Straits Settlements	"	6,935,900	6,475,700	10,028,300
Ceylon	"	2,245,900	1,944,400	3,825,200

For the Six Months ended 30th June.				
China and Hong Kong	yds.	211,425,800	190,705,700	223,019,040
Japan	"	11,749,800	11,962,547	11,808,300
Philippine Islands	"	7,933,860	4,451,340	5,551,440
Java	"	13,455,600	9,822,250	17,707,100
Straits Settlements	"	44,211,000	36,415,600	62,164,200
Ceylon	"	17,228,800	16,484,300	20,695,700

WORSTED STUFFS.

For the Month ended 30th June.				
		1872.	1873.	1874.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,389,450	1,589,780	1,080,170
Japan	"	228,540	319,780	18,140

For the Six Months ended 30th June.				
China and Hong Kong	yds.	7,196,890	8,793,750	6,189,800
Japan	"	1,171,140	1,283,630	606,980

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS.

For the Month ended 30th June.				
		1872.	1873.	1874.
China and Hong Kong	yds.	146,237	150,510	84,570
Japan	"	149,880	120,010	11,420

For the Six Months ended 30th June.				
China and Hong Kong	yds.	1,032,967	1,152,190	439,960
Japan	"	372,720	515,210	29,420

LEAD TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

For the month	tons	438	217	696
For the six months	"	6,447	1,248	5,669

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
July 6	Louisa	Back	Rangoon	London
Jun. 28	Maria Rickmers	Do.	Do.	Bremerhaven
July 6	Oma	Thompson	Manila	London
9	Tynemouth Castle (s.)	Wood	Rangoon	Liverpool
3	Margarita	Chester	Samarang	Clyde
Jan. 30	Signe	—	Batavia	Copenhagen
Argo	Humble	Singapore	Boston	
July 4	Jupiter T	Krieglich	Bassein	Falmouth
3	Aline	Mehlrose	Saigon, for Hamburg	Do.
3	Hansa	Oest.	Do.	Hamburg
1	Eliza Kenny	Pitman	Rangoon	Bremerhaven
2	Louise Marguerite	Crois	Bangkok	Marseilles
4	Gryfe	Roberts	Saigon	Falmouth
6	Stavanger	Tonning	Akyab	Do.
5	Dunloe	Rabe	Do.	Liverpool
2	Lasker	Sanders	Do.	Bremerhaven
3	G. Y. Haendel	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Malay	Clough	Hong Kong	San Francisco
6	Emiliano (s.)	Larrinaga	Manila and Singapore	Liverpool
7	Theophane	Follett	Rangoon	Do.
4	Canton	Denecken	China	Hamburg
6	Sorelle Capurro	Muzzio	Rangoon	Bremerhaven
Harwich	Dickson	Singapore	Boston	
7	Stockbridge	Laing	Rangoon	Liverpool
8	Carl Ritter	Larsen	Saigon	Falmouth
8	Carlisle	Sheepcott	Maulmain	Do.
8	Ystavat	Blohm	Akyab	Do.
8	Messenger	Perkins	Bassein	Do.
8	White Star	—	Rangoon	Liverpool
8	Malay	Clough	Hong Kong	San Francisco
8	Boussia Mylenna	McCulloch	Rangoon	Queenstown
8	Kingsbridge	Symonds	Manila	New York

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
July 4	Lake Leman	Clark	Singapore	London
7	Caranvonshire	Dangaster	Yokohama and Hiogo	Do.
6	John Tennant (s.)	Steiger	Colombo, &c.	Do.
1	St. Pierre	—	Galle	Cardiff
2	Guiseppina N	Nossardi	Singapore	Do.
2	Caspar	Davies	Yokohama	Swansea
1	La Plata	Ruter	Hiogo	Hamburg
5	Madura (s.)	Ordman	Batavia	Southampton
5	Marathon	Jones	Galle	Newport
4	Olive	Pile	Singapore	Sunderland
6	Maria Adolfinia	Bakker	Atchin	Shields
6	Trinidad	Gent.	Java	Cardiff
8	Joseph Haydn	—	Singapore	Newcastle
8	Ironside	Spicer	Cardiff and Singapore	London
7	Adam Sedgwick	Stamor	Colombo	Cardiff
7	Ligure	—	Galle	Cardiff
Jan. 5	Zingra	Williams	Batavia	Buenos Ayres

VESSELS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date	Steamer.	From	For
July 8	Galley of Lorne	London	China
6	Princess Analia	Rotterdam	Java
3	Dahlia	Java	Rotterdam
3	Agamemnon	Hankow	London
2	Glenartney	Do.	Do.
5	Glenfalloch	Do.	Do.
...	Patroclus	Liverpool	Singp., China, &c.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Paris. For Penang, Singapore, Yokohama, and Hiogo: Muriel. For Colombo, &c.: Navarino, Sultan, Viceroy.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Penrith, Black Prince, Evelyn. For Shanghai: Velocity, Omba. For Hong Kong: Windhover, Invincible, Tamesa. For Penang: Glenisla. For Singapore: Celaena. For Colombo: Letty Gales, Scawfell. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Eme.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Montego. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Diomed (str.), Antenor (str.). For Singapore: Cutwater, Nola. For Singapore and Manila: Emiliano (str.). For Ceylon, &c.: Alexandra. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Yanikale. For Galle: Affezione Secundo.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Somerset (str.), Brisbane (str.). For Manila and Ilo Ilo: Saleta.

SPOKEN.

R. D. M. H. (Irish barq.), Cardiff to Singapore, May 9, 4 S., 32 W.
 ANNA DOROTHEA, Hong Kong to New York, May 30, 24 S., 2 E.
 OLEANDER, Colombo to London, June 25, 24 N., 39 W.
 CHEVIOT, Penang to London, June 9, 17 S., 4 W.
 QUEEN, Batavia to Channel, June 9, 19 S., 3 W.
 ANTON GUNTHER, Saigon to Falmouth, May 15, 35 S., 28 E.
 CRESSWELL, Colombo to London, May 24, 33 S., 14 E.
 ARABY MAID, Japan to Falmouth, June 12, off St. Helena.
 DORDRECHT II., Rotterdam to Batavia, June 20, in soundings.
 JEDO, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, July 30, off St. Alban's Head.
 DIANA, Batavia to Falmouth, June 7, 8 N., 20 W.
 CHATTANOOGA (barq.), New York to Japan, May 25, 8 N., 29 W.
 GLENGYLE (str.), London to Singapore, June 24, 270 miles E. of Malta.
 WESTERN CHIEF, for Singapore, June 26, 21 N., 23 W.
 EUGENIE, Java to Falmouth, May 2, 26 S., 54 E.
 COUNTY OF STIRLING, Java to Amsterdam, May 31, 14 S., 9 W.
 W.H.P.F. (English ship), London to Shanghai, June 7, 3 S., 28 W.
 JOHANNA AND MARGARETHA, Cardiff to Singapore, May 29, 2 S., 30 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is not much animation in the freight market, and rates rule as quoted below. Coal freights are somewhat easier.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 65s. weight, 60s. meat. To Hiogo: 75s. weight, 70s. meat. To Nagasaki: 70s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hong Kong: 50s. weight, 40s. meat. To Singapore and Penang: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Colombo: 45s. weight or meat. To Foochow: 85s. meat. To Chefoo: 90s. meat. To Manila: 85s. weight or meat. To Java Ports: 85s. weight, 80s. meat. No direct steamer on the berth.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 35s. meat. To Hiogo: 40s. weight or meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat. To Singapore: 25s. weight or meat. To Penang: 30s. weight or meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight or meat. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 30s. weight, 35s. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Singapore: £32, f.c. To Penang: £31, f.c. To Batavia, per ton: 27s. 6d.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Hong Kong: (small) 32s. To Singapore: 25s. To Galle: 23s. To Manila: 26s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 25s.

CASUALTIES.

Advices from Cape Town, June 10, received at Amsterdam July 7, state that the cargo of the Tromp, Hockstra, from Amsterdam to Batavia, which put into Simon's Bay leaky, had been discharged from the 'tween deck, and the leak had taken up; the repairs were being proceeded with; the cargo was not so much damaged as was at first supposed.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Japan—Nipon, South Coast.—Revolving Light on Omae Saki.—The Japanese Government has given notice, that from the 1st May, 1874, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Omae Saki, west point of the entrance of Suruga Gulf. The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every thirty seconds, visible when bearing from E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., through east, north, and west to S.W., elevated 172 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 19 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The lighthouse, 57 feet high, is situated on the sand hill at the south part of the Cape, and is painted white. Position, by chart, lat. 34 deg. 36 min. N., long. 138 deg. 14 min. 20 sec. E. From the lighthouse Lady Inglis rocks bear E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. distant 4 miles. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. Westerly in 1874.]—Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, June, 1874.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK, AMSTERDAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, F.6,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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INDIA BOARD OF CONTROL.

H. KLEIN, Esq., D.C.L.	} Residing in Batavia.
ALEX. FRASER, Esq.	
G. H. L. VAN OORDT, Esq.	

BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1873.

DR.		CR.	
Shares, not issued	f.6,000,000.00	Capital f.12,000,000.00	
Head Agency at Batavia... ..	3,920,461.41	Acceptances 8,325,089.88½	
Premises and furniture	38,200.00	Sundry creditors 741,790.69	
Bills receivable and cash... ..	3,177,531.98½	Deposits 668,841.86	
Sundry debtors	1,356,405.14	Government duty on dividend f.420,000	10,752.00
Merchandise	1,378,884.82½	Dividends not yet claimed	1,000.53
Shares in Indian companies	184,937.00	Reserve Fund	55,031.39½
Advances on securities	6,165,791.43	Profit and Loss Account	473,486.21
Invested Reserve Fund	53,780.78	DISTRIBUTION OF NETT PROFIT.	
		Dividend to Shareholders	
		f.17.50 per share (7 per cent.) f.420,000.00	
		Remuneration to sundries 34,697.24	
		Amount to be transferred to Reserve Fund ... 17,348.62	
		Balance to New Account 1,440.35	
		f.473,486.21	
	f.22,275,992.57		f.22,275,992.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Amount written off premises and furniture account	f.1,815.90	Balance from last account	f.1,871.21
Salaries, Government duty, &c.	55,723.34	Interest and commission accounts	251,806.60
Probable loss on goods unsold	176,782.94	Exchange account	19,836.22
Balance	473,486.21	Shares	26,046.34
		Doubtful claims recovered	1,009.30
		Balance of India Profit and Loss Account	407,238.72
	f.707,808.39		f.707,808.39

Verified by the Board of Control.
J. MARTENS, *Chairman.*

Amsterdam, 22nd May, 1874.
The Board of Directors,
G. J. DE CLERCQ.
A. R. J. CRAMERUS.

Adopted at the General Meeting of Shareholders,
Amsterdam, 24th June, 1874.

J. MARTENS, *Chairman.*

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

DRUGS, &c., guaranteed genuine as imported, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS made in strict accordance with the Pharmacopœia.

All Orders accompanied by Drafts, or sent through Merchants, attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

BAISS BROTHERS & CO.,

DRUG MERCHANTS, &c., GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS
FOR CHEMICALS, &c.,

102 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1861.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hio, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yokohama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two. Threadneedle-street, London, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 30th July, 1864, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1868.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund ... £20,000,000 ... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseille, Nantes, Mulhouse, Roubaix (France), Brussels (Belgium), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c. upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1863.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND OINTMENT.—There existed for many years a great and unfair prejudice against these remedies, but such has been their success in expelling internal impurities, and healing bodies scarred with sores, that their worst opponents have now become their warmest supporters. At the present day no difference of opinion exists with reference to the purifying and healing powers of these world-esteemed medicaments, which cure diseases and remove disfigurements over which medical skill hitherto had exercised little control. Holloway's remedies may be used by either sex, and in the worst cases will most conspicuously display their curative powers. They extract order from disorder, rectify irregularity, check disease, and preserve the comfort, privileges, and pleasures of health.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, £5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONG KONG.

LONDON MANAGER—W. H. Vacher, 39, Lombard-street BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong	Hankow	Saigon
Shanghai	Yokohama	Singapore
Foochow	Hio	Bombay
Ningpo	Manila	Calcutta

The Corporation grant Drafts upon, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America for the use of travellers.

They open Current Accounts for the convenience of constituents returning from China, Japan, and India.

They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong Kong, held in February and August.

A GENTLEMAN of ability and experience (well known in the Eastern trade) will shortly be open to BUY in Lancashire and Yorkshire, on Commission or otherwise, as may be arranged, for a first class firm.

Address confidentially, A 90, Observer Office, Bradford, Yorkshire.

RUTTER'S TABLES.

Now ready.

1. RUTTER'S SILK AND TEA TABLES. Price 10s
2. RUTTER'S METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TABLES. Price 4s.
3. RUTTER'S EXCHANGE TABLES BETWEEN ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA. Price 25s.
4. RUTTER'S GENERAL INTEREST TABLES FOR DOLLARS, FRANCS, MILREIS, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

London EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

10 OLD RESIDENTS OF CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

F. SAUNDERS,
Importer of Havana and Manila Cigars.
16, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, E.C.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.—Use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

as "stock" for beef-tea, soups, made dishes, and sauces; gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's facsimile across label.

CEYLON COFFEE ESTATES.

THE safest, surest and quickest mode of realising Coffee Estates is by registering them with the undersigned, who is always prepared to buy or to sell.

Seventy already sold—fifty now on the register.

ALEX. BROWN Kandy.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,
KANDY, CEYLON.

VISITS and reports on Coffee Plantations, estimates Crops, values Properties, buys and sells Lands, Goods, and Produce on Commission and transacts all kinds of Estate and Agency Business.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIER.

WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES FOR CHANDELIER IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU. KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
BIRMINGHAM—Manufacture and Show Rooms, Broad-street. Established 1807.

GRAND HOTEL COMPANY.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Esplanade, offers to visitors all the advantages and comforts of a European Hotel. All particulars afforded, and guides furnished for trips into the interior; and correct information given regarding the movements of the steamship lines in and out of Yokohama.

J. LYONS, Manager.
W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

GRAND HOTEL, VENICE.

FORMERLY HOTEL NEW YORK.

ON the Grand Canal. First-class house, with south aspect, the largest, best appointed, and most richly furnished Hotel in Venice. Elegant apartments for large and small families, replete with every comfort, and decorated in ancient style. Excellent cookery. Private gondolas at the Hotel. English and other languages spoken.

HOTEL THIERGARTEN—BERLIN.

SITUATED in the finest quarter of the City, near the English Embassy and the Gardens. The Proprietor, with his wife, personally conduct the Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler. Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Baths and all other conveniences.

LICK HOUSE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

AN old-established and thoroughly comfortable Hotel, in a central position. Large Dining saloon, Restaurant, Reading Rooms, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York. Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable for families or business travellers.

HOTEL ANGLETERRE, NAPLES.

THIS Hotel is most pleasantly situated in front of the Royal Gardens, and can be highly recommended to passengers per Messageries steampers to and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL KRON PRINSEN HAMBURG.

SITUATED on the Alster. A first class House, at moderate prices.

HOTEL CASTIGLIONE—PARIS.

SITUATED in the RUE CASTIGLIONE, near the Place Vendôme and Rue Rivoli, the most central position in Paris. This Hotel contains Apartments of every description, from £50 to £4 per day. Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, and every convenience. It is well suited for Families, being quiet and well conducted. The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MARCIEUX, superintend the establishment.

12, RUE CASTIGLIONE, 12.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English French, and German papers, and the London and China Express. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sole Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers
The London and China Express on Sale.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels by their Steamers for—

	From Southampton.	From Venice (calling at Ancona).	From Brindisi.
GIBRALTAR ...	Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.	—	—
MALTA ...	—	—	—
ALEXANDRIA ...	Every Friday morning.	Every Monday, at 5 A.M.	—
ADEN ...	—	—	—
BOMBAY ...	Thursday, July 2, 16, & 30, at 2 P.M., and every alternate Thursday.	Friday morning, July 10, 24, & Aug. 7, and every alternate Friday.	Monday, July 13, 27, & Aug. 10, at 5 A.M., and every alternate Monday.
GALLE ...	—	—	—
MADRAS ...	—	—	—
CALCUTTA ...	—	—	—
PENANG ...	—	—	—
SINGAPORE ...	—	—	—
CHINA ...	—	—	—
JAPAN ...	—	—	—
AUSTRALIA ...	Thursday, July 2 & 30, at 2 P.M., and every fourth Thursday.	Friday morning, July 10 & Aug. 7, at 5 A.M., and every fourth Friday.	Monday, Aug. 10, at 5 A.M., and every fourth Monday.
NEW ZEALAND ...	—	—	—

Abatements are made in favour of passengers from the eastward of Suez returning by the Company's Steamers within six or twelve months of their arrival.

Passengers are now booked through, via Bombay, to the principal Railway Stations in India, and through tickets to Venice and Brindisi are issued at the Company's Office. Tickets to Brindisi only can also be obtained from Messrs. LEBEAU and Co., 6, Billiter-street (South Italian Railway Office).

For Rates of Passage Money and Freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and for Passenger and Parcel business only, at 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

JAPAN AND CHINA. Great Reduction in Fares.—Mail Route via San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will despatch their magnificent Steamers of 3,000 tons and upwards, with mails and passengers, twice every month, from San Francisco to Yokohama, Hio, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, and vice versa.

THROUGH FARES FROM ENGLAND, via New York and Panama, to Yokohama, £60; beyond Yokohama, £70. Via Union Pacific Railway, to Yokohama, £73; beyond Yokohama, £83. Best berths in steamers.

The Company's Steamers leave New York twice a month (via Panama) for San Francisco and intermediate ports.

For Through Fares and other information apply to H. STARR and Co., Agents, 22, Moorgate-street, London.

ROUND THE WORLD BY STEAM.—Coupon Tickets issued for the ROUND JOURNEY. Fare £165 and upwards.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.— THROUGH LINE FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, in 18 days from England.
Japan ... in 39 "
China ... in 44 "

Passengers for California and intermediate points on this road are now booked through from England at the established rates of fare; and from San Francisco to Japan, China, &c., by the magnificent Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

For Rates, Tickets, &c., apply to H. STARR and Co., Agents, 22, Moorgate-street, London.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES.—MESSAGE- RIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE. 97, CANNON-STREET.—FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS LEAVE MARSEILLES (via S.C.), ON THE FOLLOWING SUNDAYS, at 10 A.M., calling at Naples for mails and passengers:—

Tigre ... July 19	Aden, Galle, Singapore,
Amazone ... August 2	Batavia, Saigon, Hong
Ava ... August 16	Kong, Shanghai, and
Irondy ... August 30	Yokohama.
Hogly ... Sept. 13	
Peiho ... Sept. 27	

The Steamers of the 2nd and 30th August and 27th Sept connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius.

The Steamers of the 19th July, 16th Aug., and 13th Sept. connect at Galle with the Steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria and Naples ... Every Thursday (noon).
Constantinople ... Saturday, 5 P.M.

The Company's Weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindisi to Bombay.

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